New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1440. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

A GREAT BATTLE AT RIVAS.

Walker Compelled to Retire after Eighteen Hours' Fighting.

Six Hundred Costa Ricans and Thirty Americans Reported Killed.

Massacre of American Prisoners—Protest by the U. S. Minister.

The Nicaragua Transit in Possession of the Costa Ricans.

Passengers by the Orizaba Forced to Return.

San Juan del Norte Blockaded by a British Frigate.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, arrived last evening, with passengers and freight of [illegible], from San Juan del Norte, having left that port on the evening of the 21st inst.

The defeat of Col. Schlessinger, at Santa Rosa, is confirmed. About 75 of his men are reported as missing. During his trial by Court-martial, while on parole, he deserted. It is supposed that he went over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them before the battle.

On the 7th inst., the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2,000 men. On the 11th, Gen. Walker, with 600 men, attacked them. After a fight of [illegible] and a half hours, he was obliged to abandon the city, from want of ammunition, leaving 600 Costa Ricans dead on the field and a large number wounded. His loss in killed, wounded and missing, is reported about 100.

The Costa Ricans, on taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they met, killing eight or ten American citizens, who had been in the employ of the Transit Company. On the 10th Lieut. Green, with fifteen men, met about two hundred Costa Ricans, eighteen miles above the mouth of the Serapiqui, killing twenty-seven of them and dispersing the rest, with the loss of only [illegible] killed and two wounded. It is reported that Gen. Walker intended to attack the Costa Ricans at Virgin Bay about the 15th, having now one thousand Americans and eight hundred natives under his command. So far the Nicaraguans have acted with him, with the exception of a few who were prominent men in the "Legitimate" party, much to the disappointment of the Costa Ricans, who expected a general revolt against the Americans.

Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala are said to be in favor of peace, and will not invade Nicaragua. They received the Commissioners of Nicaragua in a friendly manner, and have discontinued the movement of troops, and even have disbanded most of the new levies.

The intercepted correspondence between the British Government and Costa Rica, in which the former agrees to contribute 2,000 stand of arms to the latter, has caused great excitement among the Americans in Nicaragua. Quite a number of Minié rifles were taken from the Costa Ricans at Rivas. There were also several English and Frenchmen seen in their army.

The English Frigate *Eurydice*, Capt. Tarleton, was the only vessel in the harbor of San Juan, and her boats were constantly on duty watching the movements of Americans. Passengers who came down the river in the steamer were prohibited by them from going on shore. The *Orizaba* was detained at Key West 15 hours on the 26th, taking in coal.

April 28, latitude 29° 29', longitude 80° 33', signaled a bark showing French flag and letter O in private signal; standing N. April 27, Cape Florida, N. N. W. 12 miles, signalized ship *Martha J. Ward*, standing S.

We are indebted to the enterprising express of G. [illegible] & Co., for late Nicaraguan papers, received with dispatch.

We are indebted to Thos. E. Hatch, Purser of the *Orizaba*, for late papers and intelligence.

The Second Battle of Rivas—Defeat of Col. Schlessinger—The Country in the hands of the [illegible]—Dangerous Condition of American Residents.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

Seat of War, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Owing to the irregularity of communication, your correspondent is more an observer than a chronicler of events, for the past month. But these events must soon come to a close. Walker has met with three defeats in as many weeks, and in these defeats he has lost his future chances of success. His forces are reduced, his sources of supply cut off, and the best portion of his territory is in the hands of his mortal enemies.

At the battle of Santa Rosa, in the Department of Guanacaste, 300 men, under the command of Col. Schlessinger, were defeated in a three-minutes' engagement, and put to rout, with the loss of 127 men. After two weeks' preparation, Walker, with all his forces, started from his Headquarters, at Rivas, on the 6th of April, and got on board the lake steamboat *San Carlos*, for the pretended purpose of invading Costa Rica, by way of the Serapaque River; but scarcely had he withdrawn his troops from Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur when the enemy marched into the abandoned towns, and beheld from the lake shore the departure of the Steamer. When Walker got to Castillo, half-way down the San Juan River, he altered his mind on the Serapaque subject, and having dispatched 46 men to take possession of its mouth where it enters the San Juan, 30 miles from Greytown, he took the back track and was just in time, the following morning, to see the inhabitants he had abandoned shot in the streets and the village reduced to ashes. San Juan del Sur shared the same fate, and the city of Rivas, which one day before was the head-quarters of Gen. Walker, without a single shot, fell into the hands of the enemy; thus easily have they got a basis of operation on the most approved military science, and a line of defences which, while it secures their own communication, at the same time cuts off all hope of relief or retreat on the part of the foe.

In order to recover from the results of this great error, with the blindness of a madman he falls into an error even greater.

When he saw the burning of the new pier at Virgin Bay, and was informed of the murder of the peaceable citizens, by one who had miraculously escaped, he directed his course to Granada, a distance of fifty-five miles, and, disembarking his men, commenced a march on Rivas, with six hundred men. These fifty-five miles were accomplished at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and, without even halting, the order to attack was given, while the enemy were drawing up on the Plaza to receive them. In its time the Americans fought bravely for near twelve hours, but, as might be expected under such circumstances, the highest glory they could achieve was to prolong the fight till the darkness would cover their retreat; and they once more returned to Granada, leaving 150 of their comrades in their dying agonies, to be committed to the earth by their enemies.

This second battle of Rivas does not more strongly prove the bravery of Walker's soldiers, than it does the incompetency of their Commander-in-Chief.

The reports of this affair in the *El Nicaraguense*, state that Walker gained a great victory and killed 600 foes with the loss of only 30 men.

I suppose you are aware that paper is Walker's property. The type was seized from its lawful owners when Walker entered Granada, and for the benefit of the Government was confiscated. Walker farms out the printing for $100 per week to five of his followers.

So tenacious is General Walker of the freedom of the press, that he would not allow Col. F. H. French to start a paper, after he had brought out all the materials for the undertaking, a few weeks ago. So the Colonel has returned with his types and press to New-Orleans.

It is not generally known in the United States that no one can travel in Nicaragua without a passport. Yet such is the fact, and, in consequence of this fact, some, at least, of the persons murdered at Virgin Bay were victimized, and, in all probability the next news you hear from this place will bring you the details of such another massacre at Castillo, on the San Juan River. I know there are four American ladies, at that place, and some six men anxious to get away with their lives, but the instructions are, "*Let none depart without a passport signed by General Walker*," and as there is no communication with Granada there is no getting Walker's signature, and, therefore, there is no escape, although the enemy is hourly expected there.

Castillo is the key of the San Juan River, and the Company posted there, under command of Capt. Kelly, seize on the property of any passengers who pass and appropriate it to their own use, their justification being, as Walker gives them neither pay nor food, they must live how they can. There is a general discontent amongst the soldiers and desertion where it is possible is becoming quite common.

A few days ago there was another brush with a party of Costa Ricans and, some 40 men, ten miles from the mouth of the Serapaqui. The Costa Ricans were cutting a wagon road from San José to the River San Juan, along the banks of the Serapaque, and had come within ten miles of the former River, when the Americans surprised them with one volley, which is said to have killed 20 persons, but before they could reload they had to fly, leaving the Lieutenant in command a corpse on the ground. In two days after, 12 of this party deserted, taking their rifles and ammunition with them, and floated down the River on a raft to Greytown.

Two of the Captains who fled at Santa Rosa are now on leave to the States—Creighton and Thorpe—the first on leave of absence to attend his trial in New-York, the last on French leave.

Nearly one-half the passengers by the last steamers were left on the River and invited to cut their way through, and of course will have to take their chance of life or death. The balance return to New-York after spending their money and losing their time.

These steamers refuse to take Walker's order and the inhabitants of Greytown had to enter into a subscription to send 81 persons to New-York, who were starving in that city.

The English are said to be sending a fleet to Greytown and have given notice of the blockade of the River. This is a great act of charity if carried out to save some of these deluded men from destruction. Capt. Scott refuses to deliver up the property of the Transit Co. on Punta Arenas to the agent appointed by the Company. He says he holds it in the name of General Walker who seized on it some weeks ago. The American Consul was applied to, but he could do nothing; the English Consul would not interfere in American matters; so things stand. Scott holds the rank of Colonel in Walker's army, and is in all his acts 200 years behind civilization. Latest reports left Walker sick at Granada, where all his troops are concentrated. The Costa Ricans have encamped on the San Juan, above Castillo about 12 miles.

Major Hill returns to Washington with dispatches from Mr. Wheeler, by this steamer. Wheeler's partisan conduct in this country has done anything but reflect credit on his office, and the sooner he is removed the better for American interests. The sixth money levy in the City of Granada was made on the 24th of March; $8,000 was called for, but double the amount was assessed, and there was no exception for American citizens who maintained their neutrality. Another levy is daily expected, as there is no funds in the treasury. Yours, S.

SECOND BATTLE OF RIVAS!

Six Hundred Costa Ricans Killed!—American Loss Thirty!—Total Route of the Enemy!

From El Nicaraguense, April 12.

CAPTURE OF GRANADA BY THE COSTA RICANS—PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THEM.

Rivas has again been the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 7th inst., intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas, a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. As the information was authentic, there was no time to be lost on the part of Gen. Walker in making ready to repulse the enemy. By daylight on the 8th inst. a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. Gen. Walker in person was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2,000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas. Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement. Evidently to the surprise of the enemy, the Democratic force instead of entering the city by the usual route from Granada, came in by the road leading from San Jorge or Virgin Bay.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The troops, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. The battalion under command of Lieut. Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the west side of the plaza, and the east side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans, shunning an open fight, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortressed houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unremitting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution by Lieut. Col. Sanders, of taking it from the possession of the enemy. The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lieut. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed, heedless of peril, into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war. It was immediately brought and stationed at the Southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Captain McCardle, a most excellent and intrepid artillerist. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined, and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it; but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment. In the meantime fifteen or twenty riflemen had stationed themselves on the roof of a building from which they could plainly discover a large body of the enemy on the back streets. A continuous fire was kept up by these gallant fellows, and at least a hundred of the enemy fell from their destructive aim.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders, and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. Waters, of the Rangers who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to Gen. Walker, information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to protect that portion of the town. In the meantime Capt. Waters and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the plaza.

HARD FIGHTING.

The northwest corner was held by Col. Don Bruno Natzmer and Major O'Neil, with their command, and over a hundred dead bodies of the enemy, gave signal proof of the gallantry of those officers and the intrepidity of their men. The southwest corner was in charge of Captains Runnels and Mason with their companies, and that, with the exception of the position held by Lieut. Col. Sanders, was the one from which the greatest danger was to be apprehended. Those brave officers and their trusty men maintained their ground against a concealed foe, with a firmness and courage deserving of the highest commendation. Some of our noblest spirits in the exhibition at this point of fearless and undaunted courage, fell martyrs in the cause of Democracy. Among these, it should not be deemed invidious to mention Lieut. Morgan, of General Walker's staff, and Lieut. Doyle, of the army, men of as sterling heroism and as true hearts as ever belonged to humanity.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy, too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharp-shooters, adventuring chances at a long distance. The temporary cessation of violent hostilities by the enemy was discovered, however, to be a *ruse*, for the purpose of secretly possessing themselves of the building on the northeast corner of the plaza, whence unharmed they could pour a destructive fire upon the American troops stationed in every direction upon the plaza. This stratagem of the enemy was discovered by Lieut. Gay, whose timely and vigilant service doubtless saved the lives of many of the Nicaraguan soldiers, and terminated more speedily the sanguinary conflict. Information of the movement of the enemy was communicated by him, and volunteers solicited to make a desperate charge and rout the enemy from their close approximation to the position they coveted.

Ten true and fearless men, armed with rifles and Colt's revolvers, were all that were required, and instantly the requisite number, fully equipped for the perilous expedition, were ready to engage the foe. This number was composed of officers, among whom were Captains Huston and Sutter, of Gen. Walker's Staff; Col. Kewen, volunteer aid to Gen. Walker; Major Rogers, of the Commissary Department; Major Webber, Captains Breckenridge and Mason, Lieutenants Winters, Stith and Gay. A few privates also volunteered, increasing the number to thirteen. Crossing the street under the fire of the enemy, they pressed through the corner building that was sought to be possessed by the foe, to the far end of the corridor, which was partially barricaded by an adobe wall or breastwork. From that position they cautiously surveyed the approximating enemy, and hastily determining the plan of operation, the order to charge was given, and with a yell and a bound they rushed in the direction of the picket fence behind which the enemy were cautiously making progress. The yell was immediately responded to by a volley of thirty guns; but as the attack was so sudden, the disconcerted foe were unable to aim with precision, and the only damage effected was a single wound inflicted upon the head of Capt. Breckenridge, not interfering at all with the prosecution of the charge. The fence was gained without any loss, and thence a brisk fire opened upon the retreating enemy. They fled for protection behind a neighboring building, whence, with more security, they could prevent pursuit. It was necessary, however, that they should be driven entirely from that vicinity, and in order to get a position to effect that object, it was necessary to cross a street exposed to the enemy's fire.

A DESPERATE ADVENTURE.

It was a hazardous experiment, as the opposition force was ascertained to be more than a hundred strong. Nothing daunted, however, the thirteen essayed the perilous adventure; and, although the bullets whistled in fearful proximity to them, not a man was killed or wounded. The position they sought was gained, and then in earnest the crack of the rifle became the death-knell of the foe. The enemy, with great obstinacy, sought to maintain their ground, and returned the fire with apparent zeal and eagerness. In this engagement Captain Huston, of the General's staff, fell mortally wounded. With his parting spirit escaped the pulsation of a true and valiant heart. He was a man of fine attainments, of noble and generous impulses, and exemplary heroism. As an atonement for the death of Captain Huston, not less than thirty of the enemy were made to bite the dust. The fire of the remaining twelve became too disastrous for the Costa Rican braves, and they were compelled again to relinquish their position and seek greater security elsewhere.

VICTORY.

They began a precipitate retreat, but were hotly pursued by their assailants. Fortifying themselves behind a broken adobe wall, they again turned upon their pursuers, and opened a determined fire. In this assault Lieut. Gay was slightly wounded on the head. To drive the Costa Ricans from the wall and obtain possession of it was the object and determination of the pursuing party. The enemy perceiving this determination again sought safety in flight. With the loss of eight or ten more of their number, they succeeded in reaching the building from behind, where they again sought to repulse the advance of the Americans. In the further prosecution of the pursuit Lieut. Gay was mortally wounded, and Louis, known as "French Louis," was killed. Lieut. Gay was in the first battle of Rivas, and in all the subsequent conflict in Nicaragua, and a bolder and more determined man never lived. He died from an excess of gallantry, from reckless exposure to the enemy's fire. He was the projector of this assault, and to him may be attributed in a great measure the triumph of the day.

The enemy still pursued, made good their retreat, and little execution was afterwards effected. The fight on the plaza had almost entirely ceased. During the remainder of the day, and until late at night there was no firing except from a few of the enemy, who throughout the conflict maintained their concealment, and with Minié Rifles menaced every visible inimical object. The possessors of these weapons were evidently Englishmen and Germans, who had long experience in the use of that deadly instrument. The majority of Americans killed fell at the hands of those foreign miscreants, who have allied themselves with servilism against the Liberal party of Central America.

RESULTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

The battle of Rivas—the second one fought in that city by General Walker—was warmly contested. The struggle was a long and arduous one, and the Liberals were compelled to fight at every disadvantage. The number of Serviles four times exceeded the Liberal force, and, considering the great security offered them from barricades and fortressed buildings, it cannot but be deemed the proudest triumph yet achieved by the Liberal Party of Nicaragua. The officers commanding the American force were all gallant men, and nobly did their duty. General Walker was cool, firm and self-possessed, throughout the entire engagement, and for several hours maintained steadily his position on horseback. He manifested no excitement—betrayed no uneasiness as to the result, but exhibited a calm and sublime consciousness of ultimate victory. Colonels Fry and Don Bruno Natzmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, Majors Brewster, Markham and O'Neil, who, in command of the Battalions, displayed a degree of heroism and gallantry that could not fail of beneficial results. They were nobly supported by their subordinate officers, many of whom testified to their intrepidity—some by a heroic death, and others by numerous and painful wounds. Adjutant-General Thompson, too, was intrepidly conspicuous throughout the engagement. The staff of Gen. Walker exhibited remarkable firmness and daring, as the melancholy deaths of Huston, Clinton, and Morgan give ample testimony. Capt. Sutter alone of the regular staff remains, but a braver spirit, or one who acted with more becoming gallantry, fell not on that field of battle. Col. Kewen, the volunteer aid of the Commander-in-Chief, who was slightly wounded in the leg, returns with a reputation for bravery on the field equal to the best. His conduct is spoken of as gallant and encouraging in the extreme.

It is due to the native force to state that they were in the hottest part of the engagement in the early part of the morning, and maintained themselves with exemplary courage. The loss of their brave and excellent Commander, Col. Machado, affected them with profound grief, but their more immediate officers were gallant men, and they sustained themselves with great honor.

The battle of the 11th of April, 1856, will long be remembered by the Costa Ricans. Their loss in killed alone, cannot fall short of six hundred men—and of wounded and deserted, no precise estimate can be formed. The early retreat of the three hundred, and the subsequent almost entire abandonment of Rivas, are sufficient indications of their overwhelming disaster. The American loss does not exceed thirty, and the number of wounded is the same. The Costa Ricans, with much bravado and pomp, invaded the limits of Nicaragua, and were going to exterminate the "plundering filibusteros." Gen. Walker, displeased at their insolence, determined to teach them a lesson of propriety for future example, and doubtless they will profit by the instruction they received. At least, whether they remain contumacious and persistent or not, it will not take them long to learn the disagreeable fact that Gen. Walker is ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to employ himself in the genial task of affording them additional instructions, calculated to produce more indelible impressions.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

STAFF—*Killed*—Lieut. Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—*Killed*—Capts. Huston and Clinton.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—*Killed*—Lieut. Stall.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Wounded*—Capt. Cook.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—*Wounded*—Lieut. Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield.

UNATTACHED—*Wounded*—Lieut. Jones.

NATIVE FORCES—*Killed*—Col. Machado, Commander of the Native Forces.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5. *Wounded*—Privates Joseph Springer, C. M. Terry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2. *Wounded*—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates [illegible] Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 5—aggregate 6.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Lieut. J. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, — Rorrer. Total 3—aggregate. *Wounded*—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates R. King, Geo. Camp, T. Lane. Total 4. *Missing*—A. Dewson, J. Packe. Total 2.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Privates Bradley, — Stone. Total 2. *Wounded*—Lieut. Leonard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Henry Hodgdon, Martin. Total 5—aggregate 8. *Missing*—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total, 3. *Wounded*—Captain Caycee, Lieut. Latemer, Privates Woolf, Barker. *Missing*—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total, 3.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—Capt. Karrell, Privates Blackburn, Finn, White, Barstow. Total 4—aggregate 5. *Wounded*—Sergeant Hutchins, Private Bulger. Total, 2.

COMPANY E.—*Killed*—Privates Knox, Logan, Le Clerc, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total, 7. *Wounded*—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Privates J. Miller, J. Brimer, Jones. Total, 3—aggregate 5. *Missing*—Privates Henry, Wilson, Mooney, Gray. Total, 4.

COMPANY F.—*Killed*—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurney, Duncan. Total 3. *Wounded*—Sergeant Dunpican, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Lonsdale, Cody. Total 7. *Missing*—Cody.

COMPANY G.—*Killed*—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Kistner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, DeLaney, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hernshan, Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Total 11—aggregate 12. *Wounded*—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dolan, Furguson. Total 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.—*Killed*—Privates Eldridge, Mulholland. Total 2. *Wounded*—Private Howell. *Missing*—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.—*Killed*—Sergeant Stocki; Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Este. Total 5. *Wounded*—Sergeant Ketter; Private Leslie. Total, 2.

COMPANY C.—*Killed*—Private Edwards. Total, 1. *Wounded*—Private Lockwood. Total, 1. *Missing*—Corporal Roden. Total, 1.

COMPANY D.—*Killed*—None. *Wounded*—Second Lieutenant Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total, 1—aggregate, 2. *Missing*—Privates Jeandrew, Hackley, Reeves. Total, 3.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

Killed—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieut. W. Winters, Private Scott. Total, 1; aggregate, 3. *Wounded*—Sergeant Cornill, Sergeant Evelyn, Privates Lyncy, Barray, McPard, Howard. Total, 6.

Condition of the Wounded.

From El Nicaraguense, April 12.

We are gratified to announce the good condition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCardle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut Dolan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamison, Lieut. Latimer, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodgins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Retter, Sergeant Pittman, arm amputated; Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarsfield and Corporal Henry Whiting, are all recovering. The Medical Staff is busy night and day with the wounded, and the superintendence of Dr. Moses is spoken of very highly. Mr. Langemann, a private in the Voltigeurs, whose gallant performance on the day of the battle became a matter of notoriety, is also recovering from the wounds he received in the fight.

President Mora's Barbarous Proclamation.

Before the departure of Gen. Walker from Rivas, an official Bulletin, issued by President Mora, was posted on the outposts of our army. With other matter it contained the following proclamation, printed in English, Spanish, French and German:

John R. Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua:

All the fillibusters taken with arms in hand will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which in this is death.

But all the fillibusters who have not used their arms against this Republic and give up out of free will, their arms and persons to officers of the Costa Army, shall be pardoned.

JOHN R. MORA.

RAFAEL S. ESCALANTE, Sub. Sec. of Dep. of War.

American prisoners shot by the Costa Ricans.

Appended to the proclamation was the following list of persons taken prisoners at Santa Rosa, and subsequently shot on the 25th of March: James Salamon, Ireland; John Perkin, Italy; Andrew Constantine, Samos; Manuel Grego, Corfu; Theodore Lidecker, American; Henry Dunn, Ireland; Isaac A. Rose, American; Henry Johaierder, Germany; Peter Pyme, Ireland; Philip Johnit, Germany; Antoine Perne, France; David Koch, Germany; William West, Prussia; Francis Narvaez, Panama, and Theodore Heining, Prussia.

Philip Egan Toothy was also taken prisoner and condemned at the same time, but his punishment was changed to imprisonment, because he was the correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*.

The Murder of American Citizens—Remonstrance of the United States Minister.

AFFIDAVITS AND STATEMENTS OF FACTS.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

This day came before me, CHARLES MAHONEY, a native and citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, aged 38 years, who being duly sworn, saith: That he has been for the last four years in the employ of the Transit Company on the Isthmus, as an engineer, and as such was employed as Superintendent for building the wharf at Virgin Bay; that on Monday morning, the 7th day of April, 1856, the army of Costa Rica, headed by JOHN R. MORA, the President of Costa Rica, entered said Virgin Bay. The deponent was standing in front of the office of the Transit Company, in company with AARON B. COOLEY and JOHN BROWN, employes of said Transit Company, also. The troops of Costa Rica immediately surrounded the office, and an order to fire was given by the officer in command, when at least one hundred shots were fired; three of the balls struck this deponent, but not wounding him severely, and killed PETER MALONE, a citizen of New-York, a stone quarrier, in service of the Transit Company, aged about 60 years.

2. Michael Long, also a citizen of New York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged about 32.

3. Thomas Walsh, also a citizen of New-York and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 29 years.

4. — Wilson, a native of Easton, Pa., and in the service of the hotel of John Mylard, a carpenter by trade, aged 26 years.

5. A lad, native of New-York, aged about 16, (name not known.)

6. Thomas Hannegan, a native of New-York, in the service of the Transit Company, aged 17.

7. Thomas Loyd, citizen of New-York, and in the service of the Transit Company, aged 40 years.

8. A. Lad, citizen of California, owner of saw-mill, aged 45.

9. — Kenan, citizen of Pennsylvania, aged 30.

All of whom died immediately (except LONG who lived eight or ten hours) from the effects of said shots. Also MICHAEL KATCHFORD, a citizen of Jersey City, was wounded and another man, unknown to this deponent, attached to Mr. LAD'S saw-mill. None of these persons killed or wounded had any arms or made any resistance of any kind whatever.

The forces then broke open the doors of the store, broke open trunks and robbed the dead persons and others of money and valuables, watches and jewelry. On the following morning the steamer *Virgin* came into harbor and this deponent was sent by an officer to request the Captain to come ashore. He went aboard, and remained on board, leaving the forces of Costa Rica in Virgin Bay and came with the steamer to this place.

The conduct of the Costa Rica troops was barbarous and savage, for after the unarmed persons were shot and lay gasping for life on the ground, they brutally stabbed the wounded—through and through—many times with bayonets and swords.

This deponent has heard since he left Virgin Bay that all the American citizens left resident in Virgin Bay, including four ladies and one infant, have been also murdered by the Costa Rica troops; but as there has been no communication since, he cannot testify to its correctness, and he verily believes that the lives and property of all American citizens are in eminent peril, and imperiously demand the protection of the U. S. He further states that he does not believe the life of the American Minister is safe at this time.

CHARLES MAHONY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 17th day of April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

I, AARON B. COOLEY, native and citizen of New-Jersey, aged 38 years, was present with Mr. MAHONY, at the attack on the American citizens at Virgin Bay, and have read over the above statement, and I solemnly swear that my own knowledge confirms the facts of said statement in every particular.

AARON B. COOLEY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 15th April, 1856.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

In addition to his former testimony, made this day, CHARLES MAHONY appeared before me and testified that in addition to the murder and robbery by the troops of Costa Rica, at Virgin Bay, on the 7th inst., they set fire to a wharf built by the Transit Company, of which said MAHONEY was Engineer, erected at an expense of $120,000, and it was completely destroyed by them.

The forces of Costa Rica now have the possession of the transit route on this Isthmus, and the officers have declared that they are determined to exterminate every American in the country; and in this intention they were sustained by the authorities of England and France, from whence they could procure, and had procured, material aid, as to guns and ammunition.

CHARLES MAHONY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th April, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

I do hereby certify that I have been long acquainted with CHARLES MAHONY and AARON B. COOLEY, who have made the foregoing affidavits, and their characters for veracity are beyond question. More efficient, industrious and useful men cannot be found in any country, and full confidence may be given to any statement they may make.

Given under my hand, this 15th April, 1856.

C. CUSHING.

Late Agent of the Accessory Transit Co.

Mr. Wheeler's Letter.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

SIR: The inclosed statement shows me a state of facts which you are already aware of—that on the 7th inst. unarmed and inoffensive citizens of the United States were cruelly butchered at Virgin Bay by the troops under your immediate command.

I have also seen your proclamation, that all persons taken with arms in their hands shall be immediately shot, and other that all American citizens shall be immediately driven out of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

To prove the sincerity of your first proclamation, you append a list of persons who were taken prisoners at Santa Rosa and shot on the 25th ult. Among them I find the names of ISAAC A. ROSE and JOHN J. GIBBS, natives of the United States.

I have no right, and certainly no disposition, to interfere in any way with the unhappy war now raging between two sister Republics; but it is my right, as well as my duty, to inform you, as the Chief Magistrate of Costa Rica, that the acts of murdering in cold blood unarmed American citizens, who are in no wise connected with any belligerent act or party, is an offence against the law of God, of humanity and of nations.

This offence is no less aggravated by the fact that those who committed so wanton an outrage were under your immediate command—that you were on the ground and did not prevent it, as it was in your power to do.

I would remind you of the letter of Mr. MOLINA, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of your Government, near the Government of the United States, dated Washington City, 13th December, 1854, to the Secretary of State of the United States, wherein he states that "the laws of Costa Rica are exceedingly liberal (on the subject of granting lands) and afford great facilities to emigrants who would come to Costa Rica and fix their residence there."

The treaty between the United States and Costa Rica made in 1851, in the 12th article guarantees to citizens of the United States residing in Costa Rica in their person and property the protection of your Government.

Under these inducements and guarantees, citizens of the United States have come and settled. What excuse can be offered, or how will you appear in the eyes of the world, when you publish a Proclamation expelling these same persons without being guilty of any crime, and murdering them without any mercy?

In the name of the people of the United States and of the Government thereof, I protest against such infamous conduct, and be assured, Sir, that the Government of the United States, aided as you may be by insidious and powerful allies, will inquire into such acts of lawless violence, and if unexplained and unatoned for, will take decided measures to protect the lives of our citizens and vindicate the honor of the nation.

Rumors have also reached me that some fourteen or eighteen American citizens, four ladies, (one with an infant) were recently murdered by your troops at Virgin Bay. I am slow to believe so diabolical an outrage.

JOHN B. LAWLESS, Esq., the bearer of this, is instructed to inquire, in the name of the United States for this Legation, into the facts touching this rumor.

I send him with my flag with this dispatch, and I pray that you give him a conduct through your lines, and a prompt reply to

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. H. WHEELER,
Minister of U. S. A.

To his Excellency, JOHN R. MORA, President of Republic of Costa Rica, in camp at Rivas, Nicaragua.

Report of the Returned Passengers by the Orizaba.

NO TRANSIT BY THE NICARAGUA ROUTE—THE COUNTRY IN THE HANDS OF THE COSTA RICANS—A BRITISH FRIGATE BLOCKADING SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

We conversed last night with some of the returned passengers by the *Orizaba*, who left this City on the 5th instant, with the intention of proceeding to San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. They landed at Del Norte on the 16th, and proceeded up the San Juan River to Castillo Rapids, where they found that Virgin Bay on the Lake, and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, were in the hands of Costa Ricans. Granada was the only point above Castillo in WALKER's possession, and that was 100 miles distant. The Costa Rican Government had issued a proclamation in the English and Spanish languages, ordering the troops *to spare neither age nor sex, but to cut down every American they encountered.* Only two courses were left, either for the passengers by the *Orizaba* to make an attempt to push on to WALKER's head-quarters at Granada,—a very hazardous exploit,—or to return to New-York. In this emergency the following notice was issued by the officers of the *Orizaba*:

"NOTICE.

The transit route from Virgin Bay to San Juan del Sur is in the hands of Costa Ricans.

Passengers will be conveyed to Granada by the boats, if they wish to remain here until the route is opened, or they may return to New-York on their through ticket. The route will probably be opened in a few days. The boat will leave with passengers for New-York this afternoon.

April 20. THOS. E. HATCH, S. S. *Orizaba*."

The passengers had little time to decide what course they should pursue, as the *Orizaba* left just half an hour after the above notice was issued. The fillibusters who embarked on board of her at New-York decided to remain and take their chances. So did the majority of the passengers, although it was known that they did so on their peril. Of the 500 passengers who sailed from this port, about 400 resolved to remain at Castillo. The remainder returned to this City, and reached it at 8 o'clock last evening. They are unanimously of opinion that they have preserved their lives by returning, as they believe that those who had the courage or hardihood to remain will be cut in pieces by the Costa Ricans. How they can escape such a fate would appear to be impossible, if the proclamation of the Costa Rican Government is obeyed.

A British man-of-war, the *Eurydice*, was lying at San Juan del Norte, and refused to allow any more fillibusters to pass up. That port, it is said, is now as good as blockaded by the *Eurydice*.

At Serrapaqua the Captain of WALKER's fillibusters stopped the *Orizaba*, in order that his men might have a chance to escape in the event of a battle and a defeat; but WALKER's Consul chanced to be on board, and he had orders to push on without delay. This was the only thing that saved the passengers the annoyance, if not the danger, of delay.

Thus the Nicaragua route to California is closed to Americans, and the recent massacre at Panama, detailed in another column, will have the effect of impeding traffic by that route.

Small-Pox and Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The ship *Empire State*, Captain BRIGGS, arrived at Quarantine on Sunday last, having had on board during her passage 32 cases of small-pox, eight of whom did on the passage, and 25 of whom were sent by the Health Officer to the Marine Hospital.

This ship brought into port 516 passengers. The vessel and her passengers have been detained at Quarantine for the purpose of cleansing, ventilation and fumigation.

The brig *General Taylor*, Captain WATERMAN, arrived 28th from Port au Prince; lost half of her crew by yellow fever during the passage, and the Captain reports that at Port au Prince the disease is very prevalent and fatal, seizing and cutting down many seamen who have hitherto visited that port with impunity, and who were supposed to have become acclimated to its infected atmosphere.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Riots Renewed at Erie.

From the Buffalo Express.

The passage of a favorable bill to the Lake Shore road has irritated some of the Erie folks, and the war burst out on Friday evening, having been brought to a fury by an altercation and fight between young WALKER and COCHRAN, in the *Constitution* printing-office. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says, the bells were rung, and a crowd of rail-rippers gathered in, the sign of the office was torn down, and a grand bonfire made in the street of everything in the building of a combustible nature. A large quantity of printing paper, all of the law library of Mr. JOHNSON, railroad attorney, and editor of the paper, with all his papers and railroad accounts, were also destroyed. The mob then got out the cannon, and being excited by the thunder, went to work and gutted the building, entirely demolishing it. The loss of Mr. JOHNSON must amount to several thousand dollars. They afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. TRACY, another prominent railroad man, and fired several bullets in at the windows, and threw brickbats and other missiles at other houses. The affair is one of the most disgraceful that ever blackened the fame of any city. From TRACY's they went to WALKER's, but his windows being fortified by close window-shutters they were unable to effect anything. Had they succeeded in getting in, they would have been met with murderous weapons, as young WALKER's friends had assembled there in considerable numbers. What the upshot of the matter will be remains to be seen.

A HORN TOO MUCH.—Dr. PORCHER, of Charleston, has in his possession a horn, about seven inches in length, and in diameter two inches and three quarters, bearing a close resemblance to a ram's horn, which he extracted from the head of a negress, aged about 52, born on a plantation in St. Johns Berkley, S. C. The tumor commenced forming some eight years since, with a swelling and discharge, and, after a while, a gradual increase in size. During the four months preceding its removal, it grew some two inches, and having, in curving around, reached the face in the temporal region, just to the left of one eye, and having commenced to produce suppuration of the skin with which it had come in contact, its immediate removal was necessitated. Its removal, which was done in December, 1854, in the presence of Dr. D. J. CAIN, and several students of the Charleston Preparatory Medical School, was accompanied with comparatively little pain. It was found, upon examination afterwards, that some remains of the original growth remained, and there is some probability that it may increase in size and again require removal.—*Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.*

AWFUL MASSACRE AT PANAMA.

Sixty American Passengers Supposed to have been Murdered.

Plunder to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

OUTRAGES BY THE NATIVE POLICE.

Great Destruction of Property.

THRILLING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Statements by Participants in the Affray.

By the arrival of the steamer *Empire City* we have very important news from Panama.

The *Empire City* left the Balize at 10 A. M., 21st, and arrived at Havana on the 24th, at 3 P. M. She found there, awaiting her arrival, the United States Mail Company's steamer *Philadelphia*, from Aspinwall.

The *Empire City* received, same day, 266 passengers, per *Philadelphia*, from San Francisco, per steamer *Cortes*, March 20, 4 P. M., and left at 8 A. M. next morning for New-York.

The Philadelphia brings the startling intelligence of a terrible affray between the American Transit passengers and the natives at Panama, in which some 30 of the former were slain outright and 20 wounded.

The *Empire City* brings three of the wounded: J. H. PUTNAM, Lowell; JOHN TURNER, New-Jersey; D. KILAMON, Arkansas; together with 266 others from Aspinwall, 58 from New-Orleans, 29 from Havana.

We are indebted to C. W. DENISON, Purser of the *Empire City*, for the above intelligence.

We are, also, indebted to L. O. GOODRIDGE, Express Agent, for special favors.

Through the Pacific Express we have received the latest papers with dispatch.

THE MASSACRE.

Statement by Mr. Rawson, one of the Passengers.

We have received from Mr. N. RAWSON, passenger from San Francisco to New-York, per steamers *Cortes*, *Philadelphia* and *Empire City*, the following particulars of the horrible outrage committed on the passengers at Panama:

One of the most frightful butcheries and robberies of Americans took place at Panama on the night of the 15th of April. On the afternoon of that day the passengers per steamer *Illinois* arrived at the Railroad Dépôt at Panama, on their way to the steamer *John L. Stephens*, but owing to the low tide they were detained on shore. A portion of the passengers by the *Cortes* from San Francisco were also stopping at the several hotels in the vicinity of the Dépôt.

There could not have been less than ten or twelve hundred Americans congregated about the Railroad terminus. About sunset a difficulty occurred between one of the *Illinois* passengers and one of the negroes, which was freely joined by friends on both sides, and a general row now commenced. Pistols, bowie-knives, swords, muskets, clubs, and rocks were freely used, and with deadly effect. The Americans were generally unarmed, having only a few small revolvers, and consequently after a short struggle had to yield the ground. The natives were reinforced by large numbers. They now made an attack upon the different hotels and drove all the inmates out, many of whom sought safety as they supposed in the Dépôt Building. About this time the Police (God save the term) was called in requisition, but instead of attempting to restore order, it is positively known that a portion of them joined the negroes and made the assault upon the dépôt. The Police and negroes fired upon the crowd, and drove every man, woman and child from the building, who, in their fright, ran in every direction, some to the boats and others to the thick brush and weeds, where they remained during the night and with the expectation of being murdered when daylight appeared. A large number were fortunate enough to get on board the small steamer, and were conveyed to the *J. L. Stephens*. After the natives had accomplished their work of death and dispersed all from the ground, they commenced plundering the baggage and destroying every thing to be found in the hotels. The passengers in their sudden flight left and lost every thing. After plundering all to be found in the hotels, the black mob attacked the dépôt building, which contained a large amount of baggage and treasure, all of which the rascals obtained. They then commenced to tear up the railroad track and to pull down the telegraph poles, and destroyed both railroad and telegraph offices. They were aware that the Express goods would be brought over from Aspinwall that night, and had laid their plans to seize them. They tore up the track in the vicinity of the dépôt in order that the engine might run off, but through the exertions of Messrs. BRINKERHOFF and WILLIAMS (conductors on the road) the Express train was stopped by their signals before reaching the fatal point, and the lives of those on board, and the goods, were saved; and the train put back to Aspinwall, where it remained at the time the *Philadelphia* sailed.

I have no means of knowing the number killed and wounded. There were 25 Americans found dead immediately around the dépôt in the morning, most of whom were passengers from the *Cortes*; but that number is probably not half that were murdered. Of the number of natives killed but little could be ascertained; but few comparatively, I think, were slain. During the night some scattering Americans were picked up from time to time by the Police, and escorted to the gates of the city, but with the requisition of from $5 to $20 each for so doing, and in several instances they were robbed of all money, watches and other effects found upon their persons, and their lives threatened in case of resistance.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities, the Governor of Panama and the American Consul were on the ground, but their exertions to quiet the riot proved ineffectual. It is asserted by some of our passengers, that the Governor, in the first instance tried to restore order, but afterward encouraged the murder and plunder.

My slight acquaintance with Gov. DIAS forbids me from giving any credence to the latter report.

The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of Panama were much frightened. Every house and place of business was instantly closed and barred, and but few ventured out upon the balconies during the night.

The hotels in the city were closed and guarded until morning.

Of the amount of money and other effects lost by the passengers, I can give but an imperfect idea. It is supposed by many that not less than $100,000 would cover the amount. True it is, that a large sum was lost, much more probably than ever will be ascertained.

Below I hand you a statement which has been obtained through the exertions of L. O. GOODRIDGE, Esq., Express Messenger. It is principally made up of cabin passengers, and is far from being complete. Many of the steerage passengers decline giving a statement, preferring I suppose to defer it until they can see what action our Government will take in the matter, before making their claims known.

One circumstance must not pass unnoticed. A few of the ladies and gentlemen who had effected their escape by wading, some to their waists, in the water to the small boats, proceeded to the *Cortes* for protection. After some delay at the ship, Capt. COLLINS admitted them on board, but denied them all comforts. They were refused the use of rooms or any bedding and refreshments. After the deception which Capt. COLLINS had practiced upon his passengers, nothing more could have been expected from this picayunish, idiotic-looking personage. He is a fit tool for this fillibustering Nicaragua route.

N. RAWSON.

Passenger from San Francisco to New-York, per steamers *Cortes*, *Philadelphia*, and *Empire City*.

Statement of Mr. Neils Nelson, one of the Passengers Attacked and Robbed—The Affray Premeditated by the Natives—Another Attack Anticipated.

Mr. NEILS NELSON, a passenger by the *J. L. Stephens*, and to New-York by the *Empire City*, was several times fired at, but escaped without [illegible]

[illegible], though he was robbed of [illegible] ... gold coin, but gives us the following statement:

"The whole affair, on the part of the natives was evidently premeditated. The immediate origin of the attack was about a piece of watermelon, but there would have been a row anyway. After we had landed at Panama, and were strolling about, taking a drink here and a drink there, buying fruit, chatting and joking with our friends, we were told that we should not be so merry before the night was over, and one of the Railway agents said to the party I was with, that he trusted none of us would get drunk and make a disturbance, because he knew that the natives were prepared, and only wanted an excuse to attack us. We did not pay much heed to this, but I thought there was something in it, as I had noticed an old native woman, a half-breed, go up to several Americans, and without any provocation at all, smack them on the face, challenging them to resent the insult. None of them did so, however. But in the afternoon—I think, about 5 o'clock—a most unfortunate circumstance produced the occasion which the natives desired. We were outside the gates of the City, in the neighborhood of the Railroad Depot. Some of our people were in the Ocean House—others in the Pacific—others were lounging about, smoking. At a store kept by a negro fruit was sold, and some of the passengers bought pine-apples, melons, and oranges there. One of them (I don't know his name, only that it was Jack—"New-York Jack," some called him, but I believe he is a native of Philadelphia,) took a piece of watermelon from the store, for which the negro charged him a dime. He refused to pay for it, and the negro grew ugly, and brandished a knife. "Jack" drew his pistol, which the negro wrested from his grasp and discharged at him, running away the moment he had done so. "Jack," who was not wounded, immediately started in pursuit. The negro ran into a shanty at the back of the Ocean House, where "Jack" caught him and got back his pistol. He did not fire at the negro, but went away towards the Pacific Hotel. In the meantime, the news had gone around that there was a muss, and the natives came forward in great numbers, nearly all of them armed, a few with pistols and [illegible], but the majority with swords, cutlasses, and a long villainous looking knife, like our [illegible] knife, called a machete. They came along shouting "carajo Americanos," to the number of several hundreds. In the Pacific [illegible] there were about [illegible] hundred passengers, and this building was the first object of attack. A fruitless attempt was made to keep them from entering, but they broke through every obstacle, cutting and slashing at everybody they met. They demolished the bar, smashed every trunk, and rifled the whole place from top to bottom. The police of the city by this time were summoned, but, instead of trying to quell the riot, they instigated the natives to proceed with their outrage, by actually firing on the Americans. These police were soldiers, black fellows, animated by [illegible] hatred of the American nation. They [illegible]. In the Ocean House, were some hundreds of passengers, men, women and children. The natives made a rush at this hotel, which was a frame building, and the police drew up in front of it. Instead of driving off the rioters and aiding the Americans who were inside, and who had no participation in the affray, they actually fired at it in platoons. Their balls pierced the frame work in all directions, killing some and wounding many. Our people made their escape as fast as they could, jumping from the second-story windows and running off to the water side, to get on board the steamer J. L. Stephens or the Taboga, which is the name of the small steamer that takes passengers off to the larger vessels. Even women jumped from the windows and children were dropped out. The Ocean House was completely riddled by the balls of the natives and police. When they had forced an entrance they broke open every trunk and carried off the contents. As soon as the affray commenced a great many made their escape with their baggage, but some hundreds, who were not warned in time, lost everything they had with them. The natives made two attempts to get on board the Taboga, [illegible] ... [illegible]

"The Pacific and Ocean Houses now presented a [illegible] appearance. They were completely gutted, all the furniture was cast out of doors and destroyed; the natives and police had got mad drunk with the liquors they had found at the bars, and riot and rapacity began their carnival.

"The depot was the next cry, and thither the scoundrels repaired. Between 400 and 500 persons had fled there for shelter, trusting for security to the [illegible] of the Railroad Company. The natives began the attack, and the Americans, who were poorly provided with a few revolvers, fired from the windows. The police told them to cease firing, [illegible] ... The Americans escaped as fast as they could, and rushed to the woods. The natives took possession of the Depot, killed an agent of the Company, and broke open all the trunks that were deposited there. Thousands of dollars worth of property were stolen, or wantonly destroyed. Revenge as well as plunder seemed to be their object. Two safes that were in the building, in which money, jewelry and other valuables were kept, were opened by blowing the locks off with gunpowder, and their contents extracted. The rioters obtained about $20,000 in money and equivalents from these safes.

"It was now night, lighted up by a brilliant moon. Many of the Americans had fled to the brush, where some of them met the natives, and were shot down by them. Firing went on in the woods until midnight, and the report, which had everything in its favor to make it creditable, on the next morning, when the passengers left Panama, was that fifty bodies at least would be found there. The police, meeting other Americans, undertook to escort them to a place of safety, first at the rate $5 a head; but soon getting less scrupulous, they demanded $20, and at last they required everything that the American had about him. If he refused to comply, they knocked him on the head with their muskets. One man, rather than lose his life, gave up $2,000; another $5,000. All this time, the bells of the city, whose gates were shut, kept on tolling, as if the place were threatened with an attack by the Americans.

"The next morning thirty-one bodies had been collected, thirteen at the depot, and others in various places. They presented a frightful appearance, being hacked and mangled in an inconceivably barbarous manner. Skulls were cloven, leaving the brains exposed; jaws were broken; noses were cut off. If these poor victims had fallen in an affray with actual savages, their mutilated remains would have been less repulsive. There is no reason to doubt the report prevalent at Panama the next morning, when the passengers by the Empire City left, that these thirty-one mangled bodies were less than one-half of the victims who thus miserably perished."

Thus far our informant. That the whole affair was premeditated on the part of the natives, the proof is too evident. It had been known to the agents of the Railroad Company, for some time, that much ill-feeling has prevailed since the opening of the railroad which has injured the commerce of the place, put an end to the hiring of mules for the crossing of the Isthmus, and otherwise annoyed the inhabitants of the City. Hints and half-warnings have not been spared, that whenever an opportunity occurred, payment for these losses would be taken out in the blood of Americans.

It is anticipated that the worst is yet to come. The next party of Americans reaching Panama, either from the Atlantic side or from San Francisco, will, it is too likely, find the passionate feelings of these savages of the Isthmus thoroughly roused. Like the wolves they are, their savage dispositions will be excited by the blood they have tasted. Returning Californians, and those projecting a visit to the golden region, will do well to bear this in mind. We shall expect to hear of further troubles. Such, at least, was the opinion of all those who were concerned in the late affray, with whom we conversed yesterday.

Statement of Seth Lowe, of Philadelphia, one of the Wounded Men.

Mr. Lowe, who is badly wounded, gives us the following account of his passage from San Francisco, which has occupied forty days. We give his own words:

"I started from San Francisco in the steamship Cortes, having obtained tickets to be landed at San Juan. Eventually the captain refused to land any passengers at that port, and declined to explain his motives, but we learned from the skipper of a coal vessel that this course was adopted, as by landing there we should be killed by Walker's filibusters or by the natives, without choice. We were accordingly taken to Panama, where we met the passengers from New-York by the Illinois. While waiting for [illegible], I took up, with some others, my quarters at the Pacific House, which is within a [illegible] of the Railroad depot. While sitting there a [illegible] to the house rushed in and told us [illegible] had sprung up between some Americans and natives. I made inquiries and then learned that, as was frequently the case, an American bound for San Francisco had purchased a pine apple or a piece of watermelon from a native, and refused to pay for it. [illegible] ... knife upon the American, who [illegible] pistol. Several of the natives [illegible] ... the ball passing under his arm and killing a native. This started the difficulty, the natives seemed to rally, and at once proceeded to attack everything that looked as though it was or belonged to an American.

A large number of the passengers both to and from California, were staying at the Pacific Hotel and the Ocean House, these places the mob at once drew up around and commenced to besiege. I being in the former hid myself from the shot and stones which fell fast, thick and heavy around the house and in the rooms, until the rioters, having destroyed the front of the place, ran off in chase of some flying Americans. Finding this a probable time for escape, some of the uninjured boarders at the Pacific fled to the water and swam from shore; some of them got off to the *John L. Stephens*, but I ran over to a general provision-store, kept by a Scotchman, opposite the Hotel. Soon after I left my first hiding-place, a large body of armed men returned, and rushing into the Pacific and Ocean Houses, they robbed them of everything that was movable and gutted the houses. They then, many of them having drunk copiously of liquors, crossed to the store where I was and treated it in the same way, taking the movable part of the stock, and, as I heard, appropriating $4,000 in money.

When these men entered the store I jumped out of an open window on the water side, having my valise with $1,300 in it, and ran off, hoping to get safely within the town walls, but I was followed and overtaken by a party of several men, one of whom made a down thrust with a heavy hunting knife at my head. I put up my left arm and received that blow midway between the elbow and wrist; a second blow followed striking me in an oblique direction from elbow to wrist, and laying the bone completely bare; a third blow found its way to the nose and nearly severed it from the face; a fourth blow was, as I take it, from a stone, it stunned me and I fell on my back directly over my valise, which they did not seem to have noticed; they left me for dead; and, thank Providence, left my valise with me. When I recovered I found myself lying on my back with several dead and dying persons around me, and myself weak and bleeding. I dragged myself to the town wall and thence got assistance to the American House, a place kept by an American during the past seven years.

On getting to this hotel I learned some further particulars of the affray. I learned that the rioting party had been fairly computed at no less than from two to three thousand persons. The Governor of the place ordered out the armed policemen, (black men,) and, as I thought, some of the Americans, not noticing who they were, imprudently fired upon them. The commanding officer ordered the men to fire at the mob, and they, firing on all sides, doubtless killed many of the Americans, as well as some of the natives. The number of Americans known to be killed is about twenty-five or thirty, *but the probability is, that when all have been found who lie in the bush, and who were drowned in vain endeavors to escape, the aggregate will exceed double that number.* Full thirty others were wounded more or less seriously, at least half of them being beyond recovery. Of the natives there could not have been more than fifteen killed, and when we left they were publicly boasting that they had killed at three to one.

[illegible] the Railroad Company was broken into and the safe was forced and its contents taken by the rioters. It was a matter of uncertainty as to the amount, some saying that after filling the lock with gunpowder they were driven off by the police before they could arrange their train; others contended that the door was forced and from $50,000 to $60,000 was taken.

The man whose conduct was the ostensible cause of the difficulty received several wounds, but I doubt whether they will prove fatal; he, with some others, was taken to a ferry-boat, and by it to the *John L. Stephens*. *The entire loss to passengers, Americans and foreigners and natives, is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000*; no exact computation, however, can be made.

One noticeable fact is, that those Americans who patronized establishments kept by natives were left unharmed so long as they kept themselves within doors.

On arriving at the American house my wounds were dressed, and the following morning I was taken to the cars, as I preferred to die on the road, with the chance of living till I got to Aspinwall to being left in such a barbarous country and with such villainous people.

Statement of F. H. Budd, a Passenger by the Cortes—Account by Mr. P. H. Putnam, Robbed of $3,000.

One of our reporters saw Mr. D. H. Budd, of Lancaster, Wis., who furnished him with the following additional information: He was one of the passengers of the *Cortes*, connecting with the Nicaragua route, which vessel brought 440 passengers to Panama, information having reached the captain of the troubles in regard to Gen. Walker, which rendered it inexpedient, in his opinion, to land at San Juan. In consequence of the captain stopping in the harbor of San Juan, and afterwards towing a coaling vessel from that place to Panama, the passengers of the *Cortes* arrived too late for the *George Law*, and had already remained at the latter place about nine days before the massacre. The *Illinois* having brought about 1,100 passengers, the total number at Panama during the riot was something more than 1,500. Of these, perhaps 200 or 300 of the *Illinois* passengers, who arrived by the first train from Aspinwall, had already been conveyed to the Pacific steamer *J. L. Stevens*. Possibly one-half of the *Cortes* passengers were lodging within the walls of Panama, at the American and other hotels.

The Railroad depot is located about half a mile from the walls, and between it and the latter are numerous huts occupied by the natives, or lower classes. Situated not further than 20 or 30 paces from the depot, are the Ocean House and Pacific restaurant, at which a large number of the passengers by the *Cortes* were stopping. The affray broke out about half-past 5 o'clock, and it was not until some time after that the native party made an attack on the Ocean House. The first floor of the hotel was first taken possession of by them, and the inmates were compelled to fly by jumping from the second story windows, leaving all their baggage. After the natives had seized on the Ocean House they commenced breaking up the furniture, and rifling the baggage of the occupants. Our informant was one of those compelled to vacate, by leaping from one of the windows. The furniture, bedding, and everything tangible in the house, were completely hacked to pieces, the whole being a total loss. None of the buildings were fired, which is certainly somewhat strange. Mr. Budd saw the proprietor of the Ocean House on the morning succeeding the riot, who stated that all his property had been destroyed, and that he was without a shilling. This gentleman is a Frenchman, and was previously in possession of a handsome competence.

The American Consul and the Railroad people were untiring in their attempts to suppress the fracas, but met with no considerable success. During the affray, a body of policemen, numbering about forty, and armed with muskets, were sent down by the authorities; but, having a natural sympathy for the natives, soon broke through all discipline and commenced firing on the Americans. After the hotels had been captured the liquors were seized upon and freely used by both natives and policemen. This added fuel to the flame, and rendered the party perfectly ungovernable. Doubtless the first impulse of the natives was revenge, but this feeling seemed presently to yield to a desire for plunder; and the consequence was, that the baggage not only of the lodgers at the Ocean House and Pacific Restaurant was rifled, but subsequently that of the *Illinois'* passengers wherever it could be reached.

When the affray first commenced the natives seemed to be already prepared, as they immediately swarmed forth to the number of 500 or 600, all armed with clubs and cutlasses, which latter are straight swords about two feet in length. Few of the Americans were armed, no such collision having been anticipated. Now and then one had a revolver but very little ammunition.

Lieut. Stokes, who was killed, was a passenger by the *Cortes*, bound for Gen. Walker's Army. He exhibited great coolness and courage before he was finally shot, having killed three natives with his revolver.

There were probably not far from 200 women and children about the depot at the time the riot commenced, who were collected together in the second-story of that building, and ultimately escaped without injury, other than fright, with the exception of one woman, who was wounded by a ball. In the depot were sixteen muskets, which were distributed among those assembled there, but no effectual resistance could be made, as ammunition was scarce. The policemen would occasionally fire a volley at the depot building, and then retire and load.

A large number of the passengers lost all the money they had, some being robbed of thousands of dollars. On the morning after the occurrence, those who had retreated to the woods, and taken refuge elsewhere, on their return towards the town, wherever met by the natives, were required to pay $5 each, and in many cases all the money they had about them, for the privilege of entering the town unmolested.

Mr. P. H. Putnam, of Lowell, Mass., informed our reporter that he was in the act of proceeding from his hotel, within the walls, towards the depot, knowing nothing previously of the event there going on, when he was fallen upon by the natives, with clubs and matchets, knocked down four times, and rendered for a while insensible, when he was robbed of about $3,000, which he happened to have about him. He finally escaped and ran into the water, wading out as far as he could. He remained in the water an hour and a half, until he was taken up by a boat.

Newspaper Account.

From the Aspinwall Courier, April 17.

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the Isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers, a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a devastation of property of both the Railroad Company and individual residents, near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of watermelon. The story is, that the native, being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which, the passenger fired at the native and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time; a number were shot, and more badly cut with machetes. Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama Station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, soon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the natives. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company, and plunder, were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between 6 and 7 P. M., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assault was made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the Superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing, and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting-room (including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off; the books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pierced to the inner linings but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing was left in its place or uninjured. The freight-house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters to go off to the steamer was rifled. The officers all left the station, except Mr. Center and Mr. Johnson; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr. Center had several very narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters of the building.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded—among the latter were several women and children, among the former were R. W. Marks, of Pennsylvania, a four-years resident; M. Dubois, of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the *Cortes*, was also among the killed. Mitchel Bettner, Orleans Co. Vt., from Gold Hill, Placer Co., Cal., was found murdered in the woods near the Railroad station. He had $3,600 on him when murdered. So we are informed by one of his fellow passengers.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stripped men, women and children, as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears, and their pins from their cuffs and bosom. Of residents of the Isthmus, were:

W. H. Hunter, shot in the wrist; bone fractured.

Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the U. S. Consul at Panama.

Palmer, an employe of the Railroad Company at Panama.

Of passengers per steamer *Illinois:*

Geo. O. Field, of New-York, brother, or otherwise nearly related, to Mrs. Graves, Wayne-street, Jersey City; shot in the hip with a musket ball—bad fracture.

Jos. M. Parker, Bangor, Me., cut with a machete on the head; skull fractured and a stab in the loins.

A. W. Selover, Providence, R. I., shot through the lungs with a musket ball.

A. Lantz Swank, Strong, Me., shot in the shoulder with a musket ball, which passed down into the kidneys.

Of passengers per steamer *Cortes:*

Patrick J. O'Neil, San Francisco, gun-shot through the body and a gash on the head with a machete; relatives at No. 151 Christie-street, New-York.

Nathan Prebel, Hancock County, Ohio, Pleasantville, near Finley, cut in the face very badly with a machete.

Rev. John Selwood, late Rector of Trinity Church, Grahamville, S. C.; shot in the region of the stomach, and also in the head, with musket balls—likewise had a cut in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the Police station, there were some dozen of the *Illinois* passengers, all of whom were wounded, but none of them seriously, except one—whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attended sedulously and as promptly as possible by Drs. Otis, of the *Illinois*, Warrenton, of the *Philadelphia*, and Riley, of the *John L. Stevens*. Drs. Kratowchil and Le Breton, of Panama, were engaged with wounded that were taken to them during the evening—and they were at the railroad station, dressing wounds, when we left Panama, yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and lucrative pillage of the night. A large number of the passengers passed through this ordeal, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars, and some as much as five, six and seven thousand dollars. Most yielded to the demands of the robbers, without much resistance, and those who made attempts to escape or resist were immediately cut down.

Although the number of dead and wounded known, is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

Of fourteen dead who lay in the Railroad Freight House, on the following morning of the 16th, we could obtain the names of only one, Lieut. Stokes.

The management of the ostensible attempts to subdue the savages, after they commenced the second attack, were very bad, and indeed the Police did very much harm rather than any good.

Among those who were active in endeavoring to quell the rioters, were the United States Consul, the British Consul, Theo. de Sabla, Secretary of the United States Consul, Ran Runnels, and some others.

The Persons Plundered.

Names of Persons Robbed.	Residence.	Money.	Clothing, Jew'ry, &c.	Total.
Samuel M. Waggner	Baltimore	$4,000	$600	$4,600
A. E. Horton	Wisconsin	2,500	250	2,750
Geo. S. Dana and wife	Rochester	945	1,750	2,695
C. B. Ralph	Michigan	1,000	790	1,790
J. J. Murphy	Chicago	22	85	107
Mrs. P. M. Scoofly	S. Fran'co	50	2,000	2,050
Palmer Orton	Iowa	1,300	300	1,600
R. Granger	Gran'lle, O.	......	500	500
Mrs. C. Granger	Gran'lle, O.	......	1,000	1,000
Mrs. R. Collins	San Fran'co	100	1,000	1,100
A. J. McDonald	Canada, W.	1,400	1,863	3,263
R. H. Johnson	Illinois	......	4,800	4,800
P. H. Putnam, (wounded.)	Lowell	2,900	50	2,950
C. Children	Wisconsin	......	140	140
C. D. Holsdaw	Fayette, Mo.	160	175	335
Samuel Irvin	Boston	......	45	45
Thomas Roe	Wash. Ter.	......	85	85
L. Amendez	New-York	......	250	250
W. A. L. McCorkle	Wash. Ter.	......	40	40
A. A. Lochler	Phil.	......	850	850
C. N. Coe	New-York	......	75	75
N. Loose	Illinois	......	100	100
John Hardy	Maine	490	......	490
John Atkins	Indiana	......	50	50
A. Douglass	Baltimore	1,300	280	1,580
A. Senter	New-York	400	285	685
S. C. Akin	Miro	......	200	200
C. Loveday	Baltimore	250	500	750
W. S. Kelly	Los Angeles	400	1,250	1,650
E. A. Baker	Indiana	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
James O'Connor	Weav'ville	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. W. Sherman	N. Bedford	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	New-York	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Edson	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. S. Purrington	Mass.	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Nelson	Illinois	175	......	[illegible]
G. Brooks	Indiana	......	65	65
A. A. Payne	Mass.	......	100	100
A. Jones	New-York	200	800	1,000
J. Gifford	Michigan	......	100	100
John Hawthorn	New-Jersey	......	500	500
R. R. Roberts	Indiana	......	60	60
A. Buhle	Illinois	104	1,350	1,454
H. Lepole	New-York	800	100	900
J. Turner, (wounded.)	New-Jersey	......	35	35
D. Kilemaco (w'ded b'dly)	Arkansas	......	......	......
George W. Ingersol	Ohio	......	30	30
H. Dorson	Arkansas	......	20	20
E. Reynolds	Illinois	......	20	20
F. A. Atwater	Vermont	......	22	22
W. W. Williams	Tennessee	......	50	50
D. H. Budd	Wisconsin	40	390	430
Total				$41,[illegible]

THE BOSTON HOMICIDE—COBURN AND DALTON AGAIN.—The Committee on Pardons of the Governor's Council have been engaged for some days past in hearing the petitioners for the discharge of Coburn and Dalton from imprisonment. The *Gazette* states that their counsel, R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., has put in argument which embraced the whole particulars of the testimony adduced on the trial. Mr. Dana urged that the great provocation by which the defendants were influenced should have due weight. The petition for the joint pardon of both numbered 3,000, and among the petitioners are ten of the jurymen who convicted them of assault. There are other petitions for Dalton's pardon alone, but they do not receive his sanction, for the reason that he and Coburn had been united in one transaction, and he does not wish to enjoy freedom unless his accomplice also partakes of executive clemency. The Committee, of which Lieut.-Governor Benchley is Chairman, have in their possession a written statement of the whole affair, prepared by Dalton. The Judge who sentenced them, and the District-Attorney, will be consulted in the affair before the Committee arrive at a decision, which in all probability will not be given for some days to come.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

CLOSING OF THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY.

The Propositions on the Italian Question.

Troops and War Material en route for Canada.

NO HOSTILITY INTENDED.

Civic Reception to Mr. Dallas in London

INTERESTING FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 93 1-8 a 93 1-4.

The British and North American mail steamer *Persia* sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, the 19th inst., and arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Ericsson*, sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock morning of Wednesday, the 16th, with ten passengers.

The *Edinburgh* was advertised to sail from the Clyde on the 16th for New-York.

The Congress at Paris had terminated its labors. After the signing of the treaty, the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Dallas at dinner at the Mansion House on the evening of the 17th. Several members of Parliament were present. Speeches were made by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Dallas, Lord Stanley, and others. The best spirit prevailed.

Lord Panmure, in the House of Lords, had denied that large bodies of troops were to be sent to Canada for aggressive purposes, but stated that some might be sent on their withdrawal from the Crimea, &c.

Lord John Russell's measure for the education of the people of England, after being introduced with much pomp and ceremony, and after having occupied the House of Commons for several nights, has been withdrawn. The leaders of all the parties in the British House of Commons were opposed to it, and this failure is considered to seriously damage Lord John Russell's reputation as a statesman, already somewhat deteriorated by his management of the first Vienna Conferences.

Serious disturbances, verging between riot and revolution, have taken place in Valencia in Spain. They came off at the City Hall of that town, where a ballot for conscripts was interrupted by a tumultuous assemblage, who, joined by some National Guards and armed civilians, and a battalion of light infantry, fired on the barracks, attacked various military posts, and attempted to get possession of the gates of Serranos. The troops being called, however, they were, after some sharp fighting, subdued, and peace restored to the city. The troops lost an officer and five soldiers. The insurgents, some seventeen or eighteen men.

A splendid ball was given on Sunday night, the festive day of Paris, in the Hotel de Ville, by the civic authorities of that beautiful city to the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers. France's capital was gathered there, her beauty and chivalry and so forth, and there was much feasting and strong foreheads and softs eyes, and diplomats forgot for one night their art and looked open, and on want the dance. Alboni sang enchantingly, Rosati danced exquisitely, and M. Alard enchanted the audience with that king of instruments—the violin. The sprightly Dupret too sang an appropriate song in the four languages of the Congress—a polyglot compliment much applauded.

Mr. Spooner, the member for Warwickshire in the British Parliament, has brought forward his annual motion for the withdrawal of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and obtained leave, by a considerable majority, to introduce a measure with this object to the House.

Mr. Handcock, a son of Lord Castlemaine and an Irish Tory, has been returned for the borough of Athlone, in the room of Mr. Keogh, raised to the Bench. Mr. Handcock's opponent was Mr. John Ennis, a Roman Catholic of moderate views, but personally unpopular. This is another seat gained to the Tories by divisions in the Irish Liberal Party.

The Royal Italian Opera was opened at the Lyceum on the 15th of April with great *éclat*. The Queen and Court were present. Our favorite, "Il Trovatore," crowned the opening.

Mr. Keogh, the new Irish Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench in Ireland, was received with the most intense enthusiasm. The Court was densely crowded with ladies, and round the gates an immense multitude had assembled, who filled the air with shouts of exultation. What a commentary on the miserable ebullition of spite and envy of some of his own countrymen on the press.

Many of their countrymen will rejoice to hear that Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the distinguished Irish patriot, and Mr. Wilson Gray, brother of the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, a gentleman of beautiful character and rare attainments, who resided for some time in this country, and married an American lady, have arrived, in excellent health, at Melbourne, Australia.

The Earl of Cowper, who was the eldest son of Lady Palmerston by her first marriage, is dead. Whatever significance may be attached to his name, he derives from his connection with the Premier.

Lord Elgin has been offered the Government of Victoria, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Hotham. What a falling off is here!

American Stocks have been quiet, without much change, excepting Illinois Central Bonds, which had been active, and were quoted 79@81; Freeland 84½ @85½.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Revolt at Valencia—The People Victorious—Account of the Action—A Minister of the Crown, with vice-regal powers, sent to the District—More Fighting to Come—The Black Warrior Affair Again—Speeches in the Cortes—Articles in the Newspapers—Article of the Nevedades—Soule and Perry.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible], Thursday, April 17, 1856.

Sunday, the 6th inst., there was a conflict between the people and the soldiery in Valencia, in which the people remained masters of the field.

It was the day for drawing the lot of the names of the young men who should be forced into the army as conscripts. This is of all the taxes and burdens which weigh upon the Spanish people the most odious. They call it *the tax of blood*. The conscription for this year is less than it has been known for a long time—only 16,000 men—to be drawn from the whole population of the Peninsula; but the new democratic party has boldly and loudly proclaimed in the Cortes and in the press that the abolition of the forced military service—the conscription—is one of its first principles—one of its chief reforms. Groaning wives, mothers, sisters, the whole people, have caught up the word, and there is no doubt this measure sooner or later must become law. Meantime the facts of the occurrences at Valencia are as follows:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 6th inst., the authorities charged with drawing the names of the young men belonging to Valencia and its districts, destined to make part of these 16,000 recruits, commenced the operation in the town-house of that city, protected by a guard of the National Militia. Some of the young men whose lot was in the fatal urn, however, collected and insulted the officers by every species of contumelious expressions. The presiding officer then suspended the operation for a moment, and went out to see if he could depend upon the militia to be protected, but what he heard from the officers of this citizen corps was not satisfactory. They had altogether too much sympathy with the young men.

The Alcalde then had that guard relieved by another corps of the militia, on whom he thought he could depend, and the operation where the drawing of the lot was conducted guarded by a detachment of Gens d'armes or civil guard as they are called in Spain. There seems to have been an indisposition, perhaps a fear, to employ troops of the army proper on this service—probably from the idea that a conflict would be more likely to be avoided without them. At any rate the operation was again commenced as stated, and again the insults and outcries of the crowd against the authorities and cursing the act. One man, who was a member of the National militia, received a blow upon the head from one of the civil guard on duty. He rushed out crying for vengeance, and saying that these troops attacked the members of the militia. The companies of the militia guarding the edifice then broke their ranks, and many rushed up the staircase in an attitude so hostile that the authorities fled for their lives, and the civil guard being overpowered, the people rushed upon the urns and other apparatus, tearing the check list to pieces, destroying the documents and breaking up the furniture.

There seems to have been nothing prepared beforehand on the part of the mob. There was evidently no secret conspiracy nor proposed insurrection. The mob were almost wholly unarmed, and if the military authority had acted at this moment with promptness and energy, there is little doubt the whole affair would have been suffocated.

But the Captain-General, Villalonga, waited. Perhaps his troops were not ready—at any rate, he did nothing promptly. The tumult went on increasing. Sturdy men from the country came in, (it was holiday,) and by the time the General thought it indispensable to put his troops in motion to quell the disorder, the mutineers had enjoyed nearly six hours of interval, and had prepared to meet him. A great number of the people had found arms, and a portion of the militia had put on their uniform, taken their arms, and joined them, excited by the wound received by one of their number.

Great part of three battalions of the militia are known to have thus fraternized. They took possession of several edifices on the great street, San Vicente, and the Mercado, leading up into the city from the Plaza of San Francisco, when the General drew out his troops in front of the different barracks.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the General ordered the street San Vincent to be cleared and the people to disperse, and sent a squadron of cavalry to execute the order. They were fired upon, and forced to retreat. The firing then burst forth between occupants of the houses nearest the Plaza and the troops, many of the latter falling. A detachment of four pieces of artillery (12-pounders) had already lost one lieutenant and several men when the order was given to them to fire. The cannon soon nearly demolished one or two houses on the corner, but the occupants had already retired over the roofs and by back passages, and the fire of musketry was kept up hotly down the street and from behind every object whence a ball could be sent into the ranks of the soldiery. A barricade was hastily thrown up across the street immediately after the cavalry retired, and though it was repeatedly charged by the troops they were repulsed, and the barrier maintained. After three hours' firing, the troops not having penetrated into the city, and the people not having descended into the Plaza, where they were posted, the trumpets of the soldiery sounded cease firing, and afterwards a parley. Some of the chiefs of the Militia presented themselves at the entrance of the Plaza, and agreed to take care of the peace of the city if the troops would retire. Villalonga consented to do so, and at a little past 6 o'clock the troops were marched back to their quarters and the city left quietly in possession of the rebels. This having taken place, the rebels went quietly to their houses or where they pleased. The Militia, who were scattered about on the house-tops, in the balconies, and behind the barricades, on the call of their trumpets to assemble did so, and then, upon the order being given to retire, obeyed, though with some murmuring. At 9¼ o'clock the barricades had disappeared and the night passed tranquilly. Monday, though the streets were filled with groups of armed men, there was no disturbance. The General remained shut up in his citadel with his troops, and in the city there was a laudable spirit of order manifested. Such continued to be the case up to the latest advices.

It will be seen that the results of this affair, thus far, are, that in Valencia the people have succeeded in resisting the execution of a law of the Crown voted in Cortes—that they have forced the troops to a species of capitulation after three hours' fighting, and that, victorious, they have behaved well and like good citizens.

This state of things is serious—it has produced a profound sensation at Madrid. The Government has immediately removed General Villalonga from the command of that Province, and a personage no less in rank than a Minister of the Crown, General Zabala, Minister of State, has been commissioned with the whole civil and military power of the Government to take the command of the Province and reduce it to submission as may seem to him best. Two and a half regiments of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry have marched from Madrid to reinforce him; about the same number has been drawn from Barcelona and along the coast; so that a reinforcement of about six thousand excellent troops, hurried up by steamers and railway, were already pouring into that capital.

General Zabala, at last accounts, had just arrived, and within about twenty-four hours would be at the head of fourteen thousand men of all arms. What he will think proper to do remains yet to be seen.

This affair of Valencia may be patched up and arranged without further conflict for the moment. It is my opinion that it will be, but its signification is not less deep.

It is one of the symptoms—one of the little skirmishes preceding the great battle which, during the present year, must be fought throughout Spain. The battle of which I have been writing to you for months past—the great national struggle between the aristocratical powers and classes in the State, who will strike, by means of the army, for the establishment of a dictatorship, after the manner and under the protection of Louis Napoleon; and the democracy, who will strike for liberty, equal rights, independence, and a cheap and pure government.

That great battle must be fought, and it cannot be long avoided.

In the Cortes, a few days since, the affair of the settlement of the *Black Warrior* question with the United States, was again brought up by the Moderados, who called for the documents relating to that "unfortunate business," in which they sincerely hoped the national honor had not been humiliated. Zabala, Minister of State, and Luzuriaga, his predecessor, replied in sharp and severe terms; and the latter forced the Moderado orator, Mariategui, to retract his expressions.

A few days after, however, [illegible] ... dignity of Spain and a national reproach, were [illegible] all the documents written to the Government at Madrid by Pezuela on this subject—and by the other authorities at the Havana at the time of the occurrence, which, of course, throw all blame upon the owners and officers of the vessel, and leave their own conduct pure and white as snow.

This article occupies nearly two whole sides of the newspaper, and is altogether to long to translate for you.

It was answered, however, in the *Novedades* of the 6th inst., so well, so forcibly, and so conclusively, that I cannot refrain from sending you the article entire.

Two things will be especially remarked in this well-written article of the widest circulated journal in Spain:

Its explicit condemnation of the tyrannical and illiberal system of conduct pursued towards the United States and their citizens by former Spanish authorities in Cuba and at home,—and—

Its significant manifestation of sympathy towards the United States in contra-position to the sympathies of the *Moderados* towards France.

New proof of how signally Mr. Soule mistook his true course in Spain is also afforded. There are points of great interest in our relations with that nation, and confirm what I have previously written to you concerning the true feeling of the Spanish people towards the United States.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE PEACE.

Closing of the Conferences.

Paris (April [illegible]), Correspondence of the London Times.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Congress of Paris has terminated its labors.

The closing sitting was held yesterday at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

After the signing of the treaty the Plenipotentiaries had still to occupy themselves with different questions of a nature to consolidate and complete the work of peace.

The ratifications will be exchanged at the end of the month.

Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty the protocols will be published, and will make known the labors of the Congress in their detail.

RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY BY THE EUROPEAN POWERS—DEPARTURE OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES FROM PARIS.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The Peace signed at Paris on the 30th of last month not becoming obligatory until after having [illegible] ... [illegible] Governments have just ratified the peace. The First Plenipotentiaries filling the functions of Secretaries of State in the department of Foreign Affairs, and being anxious to resume the direction of their department, the closing of the deliberations of the Congress has been fixed for Wednesday, the 16th instant. Count Buol and Baron de Manteuffel will leave Paris the day following, to return the one to Vienna, and the other to Berlin. Lord Clarendon will set out for London on Friday next. Count Orloff and Aali Pacha will wait the exchange of the ratifications, which, it is hoped, will be effected on the 26th of the present month, at latest. As regards Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Sardinia, that formality will take place with the presence only of the Second Plenipotentiaries, seeing that it consists merely in exchanging seven copies of the Treaty of Peace, ratified by each of the contracting Powers, for a copy ratified by each of the other contracting Powers.

In the absence of the First Plenipotentiaries, the Second Plenipotentiaries cannot come to any decision, for the special reason that their full powers are subordinate to those of the First Plenipotentiaries, whose mission is necessarily extinct, [illegible] by fact of their departure. It follows, therefore, for all legal purposes, that the sitting of Wednesday next constitutes the true closing of the Congress.

THE LAST SITTING—THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Paris (April 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Congress met to-day for the last time. Three of the Plenipotentiaries will leave Paris on Friday or Saturday—namely, Baron Manteuffel, Count Buol, and Lord Clarendon. They will probably have their audiences of leave to-morrow. As the time is fast approaching for the arrival of the ratifications of peace from Constantinople, and the publication of the protocols, it is, perhaps, more prudent to hazard as few conjectures as possible about them; but, notwithstanding the repeated denials about the Italian question having been treated in the Congress, it is now beyond doubt that it has been treated, and at some length, though it is certain that but little of what passed will be found in those documents. Indeed, I should not be surprised if the subject were dispatched very briefly. It will, perhaps, be said, that while the Congress has taken into consideration the condition of certain of the Italian States, and while it admits the necessity of reform, yet, having no special mission on the subject, it adopts no resolution on it. Even if this version be correct—and I by no means guarantee [illegible] ... the King of Naples and the Pope. If these remonstrances are without effect, the Italian people may take the matter into their own hands. Be this as it may, I repeat that much has been said about Italy in the Congress, of which the protocols will make no mention.

PROPOSITIONS IN RELATION TO ITALY AGREED UPON IN THE CONGRESS.

The Paris *Debats*, in the course of a long article upon the Italian question, undertakes to show that the members of the Congress are almost agreed upon a series of propositions which may be summed up in the following terms:

"Europe is not indifferent to the situation of Italy. It takes the liveliest interest in the Italian question. Europe cannot tolerate the perpetual existence in her own bosom of a hotbed of trouble, disorder, conspiracy and revolt. Such a hot-bed exists, however, in Italy. It is for the honor and interest of Europe to break this up, and such a result cannot be obtained either by bloody executions or by a system of oppression, which, though it might palliate the evil for a time, would never cure it, [illegible] ... a great country, peopled by upwards of twenty-five millions of inhabitants, whose condition have caused profound agitation in Europe. [illegible] there are vices in the present organization of Italy, the remedy must be sought for, and honestly applied. It is urgent that Europe should occupy itself with the Italian question. The people of Italy suffer. They are in a state of [illegible] which is irregular, and must come to an end. Governments which should admit their incapacity to govern their subjects would set a bad example—a dangerous example, which would destroy the prestige of the protecting almost as much as that of the protected Government. But, on the other hand, Italy was constituted such as she is at this day by the Congress of Vienna. The decisions of that Congress have not ceased to govern the public law of Europe. They have fixed the boundaries of the Italian States, and proclaimed their independence. No attack must be made upon the existence of these States or upon the rights which they possess. There are no grounds for proceeding to any redistribution whatever of Italian territory. Such redistributions are only made, after long and bloody wars, by treaties which record and proclaim the new rights of the conquerors and the resignation of the vanquished. The late war has neither lasted long enough, nor been of sufficient magnitude to lead to any such necessity. Finally, *great reforms in the Italian States are indispensable*, not only because the people desire and expect them, but also because they are called for by the progress of human reason and by the new relations established between the governing classes and the governed. Governments being called upon to provide for new wants, which are unceasingly manifesting themselves, and not being able to make the necessary provisions without the assistance of their subjects, and the subjects being enabled to refuse this assistance where Governments do not permit them to discuss the merits of the measures proposed. The complaisant submission of the populations is no longer to be reckoned upon; the people require to know why they are commanded and why they obey. This is true in almost every part of Europe, and especially so in Italy. The necessity for these reforms has long been recognized. In 1831, long before the accession of Gregory XVI., the great powers of Europe insisted upon obtaining them. Their representatives at Rome addressed to the Pontifical Government a memorandum on the subject, which has become celebrated, in which they pointed out what that Government ought to do in the general interest of Europe.

After giving an extract from this memorandum, and observing that since 1832 the Cabinets of Paris and London have frequently urged upon the Governments of Italy the necessity of entering upon a course of reform, the *Debats* proceeds to say that the Congress, although nearly agreed upon all the above points, was divided upon others of great importance. The sum and substance of the article is this, that the Congress is agreed upon certain general abstract propositions, but not agreed upon anything to be done practically. When, and in what manner, Europe is to interfere in Italy, and even whether the Congress is competent to consider the matter, are questions upon which, according to the *Debats*, the plenipotentiaries are all at sea.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Troops and Munitions of War for Canada.

From the London Chronicle.

An order was received in Limerick on *Saturday* morning, from the Horse Guards, for drafts from the [illegible] ... [illegible] pected. The strength of the drafts of the 17th and 39th are also to be 100. It is reported that 10,000 [illegible] ...

[illegible] tons of powder and ball ammunition to Quebec, and 222 tons of powder and ammunition, ball cartridges, and live shells, to Montreal, in Canada. This unusual supply of the material of war to our North American colonies has anything but an appearance of a pacific settlement of our differences with the United States.

NO HOSTILE ATTITUDE INTENDED.

From the London Post, (official.)

We can state, upon good authority, that during the war nearly all the gunpowder was withdrawn from Canada, and as many of the troops as could be spared; and that the movements of men and ammunition towards that province, which are now in progress, are simply the consequence of the necessity of replacing them, and indicate no hostile feeling towards the United States, or expectation of war in that quarter.

EXPLANATION IN PARLIAMENT OF THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In the House of Lords on the 17th of April

The Earl of [illegible] asked his noble friend the Secretary of War whether there was any truth in the report that it was the intention of the Government considerably to increase the British forces in Canada?

Lord Panmure—There is a general impression out of doors that a very large force is about to embark for British North America. It is quite true that it is our intention to send back to North America a certain number of regiments which were taken from that part of her Majesty's dominions for the purpose of carrying on the war; and it is not improbable

[illegible] that in the new organization of the army [illegible] ... North American [illegible] ... British North America [illegible] ... all that [illegible].

Papers and Correspondence on the Enlistment Question—Debate in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, April 14:

Mr. Baillie said: I wish to put the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government a question of which I have given him notice, and upon his answer will depend the course I shall take this evening with respect to the motion which I have placed upon the paper. I wish to ask whether the noble Lord can give any assurance to the House that within a reasonable and definite period he will lay upon the table the papers relating to recruiting in the United States of America, as, if he is able to give such an assurance, I shall not be willing this evening to interfere with the progress of supply?

Lord Palmerston—The documents which must naturally form the groundwork of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the last communication from the Government of the United States were only received a short time ago, and they contain a good deal of detail. My noble friend Lord Clarendon, as is well known, is now at Paris, engaged in negotiations of a very important character, which occupy a great portion of his attention every day. My noble friend's powers of work are, however, very remarkable, and, although absent from this country, he is transacting the business of the Foreign-Office with only that delay which is necessarily incident to the distance between Paris and the Foreign-Office. The answer to be made to the United States Government necessarily requires very careful preparation—that, on the one hand, it may contain nothing which can at all envenom the discussion that unfortunately has already gone too far; while, on the other hand, nothing may be admitted essential to the case of the British Government. The absence of my noble friend, the necessity of communication with him, and the small portion of time he has been enabled to bestow upon a matter which requires a great deal of consideration, have been the causes which have hitherto prevented the completion of the answer of the British Government. That answer is in preparation, and we are in communication with my noble friend upon the subject. I will not undertake to say that in the course of this week the answer can be so entirely agreed upon as to be communicated to Mr. Dallas. My noble friend may probably return to this country at the end of this week, and I think I may venture to say that at an early period of next week we shall be in a position to submit to the House the whole of the correspondence. [Hear, hear.]

Sir E. Lytton observed that he had given notice of a motion with reference to the disputes between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States respecting the affairs of Central America. He could not bring forward that question until certain papers for which he had asked, and which he was told would be laid upon the table in a few days, had been produced. He wished to know if the noble Lord could state when those papers would be in the possession of Hon. members?

Lord Palmerston regretted that the papers to which the hon. baronet referred had not yet been presented to the House. Those papers were in print; they were now in course of revision; and he hoped that in a very few days—certainly in the course of the week—they would be laid upon the table.

Mr. Baillie said, that after the statement of the noble Lord he thought it his duty to postpone the motion of which he had given notice. [Hear.]

Sir De L. Evans observed, that he would propose the amendments he had placed upon the paper when the hon. gentleman (Mr. Baillie) brought forward his motion.

Civic Reception to Mr. Dallas by the Lord Mayor of London.

On Thursday evening, the 17th of April, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at a grand banquet in the Egyptian Hall a large party of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister. The guests numbered upwards of 300; and amongst the more distinguished were his Excellency the American Minister, Mrs. and Miss Dallas; Mr. P. Dallas and Miss Miklen; Lord Stanley, M. P.; Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson; Right Hon. Spencer Walpole; Right Hon. E. Cardwell; Hon. J. Byng; Capt. Scobell, R. N., M. P.; Mr. Miles, M. P.; Mr. J. Roebuck, M. P.; Mr. Masterman, M. P.; Mr. A. O'Brien Stafford, M. P.; Mr. C. Cowan, M. P.; Mr. Heywood, M. P., and Mrs. Heywood; Mr. T. Mowatt, M. P.; Mr. George Bowyer, M. P.; Mr. J. Cheetham, M. P.; Mr. Geo. Hadfield, M. P.; Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M. P.; Mr. Malins, M. P.; Mr. J. C. Ewart, M. P.; Mr. Adam Black, M. P.; Sir Chas. and Lady Eastlake, the Lord Provost of Edinburg, and Mr. Henry Wikoff, of New-York (!)

After the usual formalities had been observed,

The Chairman proposed "The Army and Navy," coupling with the former toast the health of Colonel Miles, M. P., and with the latter that of Captain Scobell, M. P.

These gentlemen having respectively returned thanks,

The Lord Mayor said he now rose to propose to them the health of one of his very honored guests this evening, "His Excellency the representative of the United States," who had kindly favored him with his company within so short a time of his arrival in this country. [Cheers.] He rejoiced to see him here because he was the representative of that great kindred nation on the other side of the Atlantic. Ever since he (the Lord Mayor) had had the honor of being connected with the corporation of the City of London, and had attended these annual banquets at the Mansion House, he had always found the American Minister one of the most frequent guests. [Hear, hear.] He remembered full well how often he had the pleasure of meeting on these occasions the late Mr. Abbott Lawrence. He was always welcome, and it was always a pleasure to meet him at the Mansion House, in order that they might reciprocate those kind feelings which it was the interest as well as the duty of his fellow-citizens to cultivate towards their great relative, he might say, on the other side of the Atlantic. [Hear, hear.] The Mansion House had no pretensions to be diplomatic or political, but to be social and hospitable. At the same time, however, they must not underrate the advantages of social intercourse, nor were there any people with whom it was so much their duty to cultivate social relations as with their friends in the United States of America. [Cheers.] There was no reason why this country should be jealous of the Americans, but there was every reason why they should be proud of them. A colony of Englishmen carried with them many years ago into that country the seeds of civil and religious liberty. There those seeds had found a kindred soil, and there they had grown to be a great nation. In fact this was the only country that had sent out colonies from which great nations had resulted. France and Spain (and he said this without any desire to say anything disrespectful or offensive) could only show comparatively stunted countries; whereas our colonies were sufficiently extensive to span the whole of the great continent—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All that they could aim at was those social relations which had long existed between this country and America might continue undisturbed. As commercial men, the people of England desired that the same tastes should prevail in the two countries; that the same woollens should clothe us, and that the same fashions should prevail amongst them for the benefit of all. They had our language, our institutions, our literature—in fact, England and America were one, and he could hardly understand how any question could arise that could require that dreadful alternative of war to settle it. [Cheers.] No doubt they found in the ordinary intercourse of life that families were often separated by feuds, and that even brothers became the greatest enemies to each other. The same thing took place amongst nations, but it generally happened that if kind friends interfered at an early period of the differences, and wisdom and moderation were directed towards their settlement, the result was such as to lead to a satisfactory adjustment. [Hear, hear.] As it was with families so it was with nations, and he said this because he knew that there were questions pending between England and America, which seemed to cause many difficulties and dissensions. He had nothing to do with those questions. He spoke only as an individual presiding over a body of his fellow citizens who valued the friendship of their kindred nation, and hoped it might continue. [Cheers.] Having said thus much, he might fairly conclude by repeating that he did not think any question could arise which would require the sword for settling it. [Hear, hear.] He asked Mr. Dallas to honor him with his company because he was the representative of a great people, to whom they owed every possible feeling of kindness and friendship. If the separation which had taken place between this country and America had taught us anything, it was, that whenever our colonies became large enough to be troublesome, we should allow them to take care of themselves. [Hear, hear.] He was sure that in these words he was expressing not only his own feelings, but the sentiments of every Englishman whose opinion was worth quoting or worth listening to. He would, therefore, conclude by proposing "The health of the American Minister, and prosperity to the great country he had the honor to represent."

The toast was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and was immediately followed by the performance of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" by the band in attendance.

Mr. Dallas then rose to return thanks. His Excellency said: My lord, ladies and gentlemen, the very kind, gratifying, and complimentary language in which his lordship proposed the last toast, and the very cordial manner in which it has been received by this distinguished assembly, are entitled, and I hope may receive, my return of gratitude. [Cheers.] In truth I am almost bankrupt in thanks, for since I landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American Government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of most flattering welcomes and hospitalities. [Hear, hear.] I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworthy of them as myself, but that they are the profuse, generous, and lavish tribute to a nation whose representative I am. [Loud cheers.] But it is [illegible] with a sensibility that I am sure it would [illegible], my Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments. There are some topics on which it would be ill-timed, in fact wholly unwise, and more enterprising than discreet, for me to touch upon on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival here is so recent that I can scarcely pretend to know the subject which would be most acceptable to you. I am sure, however, that I should incur but little hazard if I ventured, according to a provincialism natural to the Western tongue, to "guess" that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited some little curiosity. [Hear.] Well, my Lord, let me say that I am not authorised to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendship between the two countries. [Cheers.] Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable and overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank and honorable conciliation. [Loud cheers.] In conclusion, permit me to tender to you and the assembled guests my congratulations on the great event which has transpired since my arrival—the restoration of peace to Europe. [Cheers.] War, though undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits and alleviations, is at best an evil, and the vast powers of this great Empire (although for a time, and however gallantly enlisted and ably directed towards it) will find more genial and fruitful employments in those channels of agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing exertions which have heretofore so signally illustrated the progress of your people. [Loud applause.]

The Lord Mayor next gave "The House of Peers and Lord Stanley," regretting that, although they had in the son of the Earl of Derby, a nobleman strongly identified with the interests of that distinguished assembly, there was no member of the House of Peers present to acknowledge the toast.

Lord Stanley, in returning thanks, paid a warm tribute to the eloquence of the American minister, and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the necessity there was for preserving inviolate those institutions with which this country and the United States were identified in common. These two great nations united constituted the hope of mankind, and his firm conviction was, that he who did one act, he who said one word, hostile to the interests of the United States, was by that act or by that word an enemy to England. [Hear, hear.] He said very little regarding the immediate subject of the toast—the House of Peers, because he felt fully assured that the sentiments he had expressed would have been uttered in this place and under the same circumstances by every peer in Parliament. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor next proposed, "The House of Commons and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell."

Mr. Cardwell, in acknowledging the compliment, observed that those fraternal feelings which had been expressed this evening found a full reciprocation in that assembly of which he had the honor of being a representative. The right honorable gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of the Lord Mayor," who, having returned thanks, gave "The health of Mr. Wentworth, and prosperity to the Australian Colonies." This was followed by "The Clergy," and various other toasts (including "The health of the Lady Mayoress," proposed by the American Minister,) after which the company separated.

A New Austrian Circular.

The *Indépendance Belge* refers to an Austrian circular, dated the 5th April, which has, it is said, been addressed by the Austrian government to its agents abroad. In this document a *résumé* is given of the policy followed by Austria in Eastern affairs. The Congress is then referred to, and amongst other words, the following are used: "Never has been seen so much disinterestedness on one side, and so much abnegation on the other." Speaking of Turkey, the note expresses a confidence that this State, which but lately was near its ruin, will, thanks to its entry into the European family, now recover itself. The circular then enumerates the advantages secured by the Treaty of Paris, especially in all that concerns the free navigation of the Danube; and terminates by invoking the aid of all governments and of all well-meaning men to heal the wounds occasioned by the events of the last few years.

Interesting from St. Petersburg.

TE DEUM IN HONOR OF PEACE—VAST ENTERPRISES PROJECTED IN RUSSIA AND POLAND—PEACE AT ODESSA.

St. Petersburg (April 7) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

A *Te Deum* was sung yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Winter Palace, in honor of peace. All the Court, and a number of superior officers, and high functionaries were present. All the Foreign Embassies were also represented. The Minister of Public Instruction has notified the decision of the Emperor that henceforth the number of students admitted to the Russian Universities shall not be limited. It is hoped that several branches of instruction will be relieved from various restrictions to which they are subjected. Several officers of the corps of Caucasus have received orders to rejoin their regiments. People here are curious to know whether or not the treaty of peace will be published by our Government. If I am not mistaken, the points of guarantee proposed by Austria have not yet been published by any Russian journal, although they are known by the foreign papers.

Prince Gortschakoff has informed the principal capitalists at Warsaw that vast enterprises are projected in Poland and Russia, and that they will act in their own interest, and at the same time give proofs of patriotism, in arranging matters so that money shall not be wanting when required. He mentioned at the same time that the Emperor wished that the manufactures of Russia should no longer be in the hands of foreigners, and that his Majesty desired to bring into play the abundant resources of the country.

A letter from Odessa states that the telegraphic dispatch announcing the conclusion of peace was received with the greatest enthusiasm there, not only by all the inhabitants, but by the allied squadron, which fired a salute of 101 guns. The fleet soon afterwards approached the port, and, by permission of the Russian General, some of the crews landed, and were very hospitably received by the inhabitants. In the evening the town was illuminated.

This news is given by the Austrian *Gazette*, but we must observe that there is no allied squadron off Odessa, but merely a single cruiser.

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

London, Saturday, April 19.

Sebastopol, Saturday, April 5.—The news of the signing of the treaty of peace reached the Allied armies on the 2d inst., and was quickly promulgated throughout the various camps. The intelligence produced scarcely any sensible effect among the soldiers. A salute of 100 guns was fired at 2 P. M. by the Royal Artillery. So far as the soldiers are concerned, the only immediate effect of the establishment of peace is the stoppage of their 6d. per diem extra pay, which some time since was ordered to be given so long as the men were in the presence of an enemy.

English Politics.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE CABINET—THE EARL OF ELGIN AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF VICTORIA.

From the London Daily News.

A report has been put into circulation by a Tory evening journal, to the effect that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Labouchere are about to retire from the Cabinet, and that Mr. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham would therefore take the Government. There is not, we believe, the slightest foundation for the statement. Any such changes would, it is obvious, seriously diminish the liberal element of the present Cabinet; hence, it may be presumed, arises the Tory anxiety to introduce into it the resources of political weakness, and personal popularity.

The general expectation that it might be possible to secure the services of the Earl of Elgin for the government of Victoria will, we hear, be disappointed. It is supposed he reserves himself to play a distinguished part in general politics. Lord Elgin, however, has no earnest and sincere convictions and opinions on public affairs, and he has practiced a political reservation which is never very popular with so free and outspoken a people as Englishmen.

England and the United States.

From the London Times.

The practical question is—if the two countries have no just grounds of quarrel, if, as Mr. Dallas says, no one in the United States wishes to engage in war,—why, then, this continuance of threats and recriminations? It cannot seriously be supposed that England has any desire to stain a Continent and every ocean with blood in order to retain possession of a protectorate over a tract of swamp and forest in a pestilential climate which is the terror of every European. * * * * * *

Austrian Encroachments on Italy.

The Cabinet of Vienna is bent on occupying every corner of Italy where a political excitement can be got up as an excuse for their presence. The information which reaches us from Italy is daily increasing in interest. Parma is, *de facto*, incorporated into the Austrian Empire.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:

It is quite possible that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will again be compelled to demand German troops. An additional Austrian force, I am informed, is under orders for the Roman States, [illegible] ... M. Cavour, on his return to Turin, will, no doubt, give an account of his mission to Paris before the Constitutional Parliament. A dispatch from Paris, Thursday, 17th, says that Count Cavour was to leave the same evening for London, from whence, after a few days, he would return via Paris to Turin. It will then be seen that Austria intends permanently to occupy as much of Italy as she can; to insult and intrigue against Sardinia; to support the corrupt Governments of the Peninsula, and to oppose in every way the progressive policy of our ally. In fact, Austria is at war with Piedmont. Although their armies are not yet face to face, what event may bring about a fresh struggle, it is impossible to say, but it cannot be long in occurring. Austria, however, will try to put off the quarrel on the field until the policy and attitude of France and England towards Italy are no longer the same. The work towards division has already commenced in Paris. M. Buol persuades the Emperor that any changes in Italy would end in open revolution. It is then argued, with all the art of Jesuitism, that the Sovereigns themselves demand the presence of Austrian troops, by which means the rest of Italy becomes as much like Lombardy as the Cabinet of Vienna could possibly desire.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Daily News* City article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The funds, to-day, were firm, and singularly devoid of speculation. The appearance of the Money Market has been more favorable during the last day or two. The recent pressure for loans for Stock Exchange purchases, has subsided. In the Discount Market, also, the demand is less active, and, although the rates are generally maintained at the Bank minimum, first-class short-dated paper can be negotiated out of doors rather below six per cent. On Tuesday next, however, falls due the final installment on the Loan on the funding of Exchequer bills. This will require in all £1,050,000. At Paris to-day the Six per cent. Rentes closed ¼@½ per cent. higher than yesterday. This shows a total rise of about 1 per cent. since Wednesday morning. The shares of the Bank of France rose no less than 200 francs to-day, owing perhaps to the reports of an approaching large issue of notes. It is stated that the remarkable increase in the Bullion held by the Bank of France is partly to be attributed to the receipt of about £1,900,000, as payment for exemption from military service. The Railway Share market to-day was inactive, but were supported."

London Markets.

Per Persia.] London, Friday, April 18, 1856—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week. Breadstuffs lower. Tea and Coffee quiet. Money continues in good demand. Consols leave off 93@93¼ for money, 93½@93⅝ for the account. Mexican Dollars 5s. ½d., buyers. Bar Silver 5s. 1¼d.@5s. 1½d.

Cocoa—213 bags 30 barrels St. Lucia sold at 37s.@38s. for ordinary to fair red. 257 bags Trinidad partly sold from 42s.@48s. 6d. for middling to fair grayish red.

Spelter—Firm at £23 15s.@£23 17s 6d., both on the spot and for arrival.

Cochineal—Flat, and of 360 bags offered during the week, the chief portion was bought in at previous rates.

Copper—Steady at previous quotations. Tough Cake and Tile £126; best Selected £129; Sheathing 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheathing 13d.

Turpentine—No sales of Rough; Spirits flat; American in casks 33s.

Cotton firm—4,900 bales sold during the week, at 1-16d.@⅛d. advance. At Liverpool, the business has been extensive, the sales for the week amounting to 126,000 bales; but the market closes quietly; Mid. Orleans, 6⅛d. ℔ lb.

Coffee—600 casks and 436 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold at steady prices, fine colory sorts being in most request and dearer. Prices ranged from 57s. 6d.@60s. for fine to fine ord., mid. from 62s. 6d.@65s.; with bright and colory mid. from 66s. 6d.@71s. Of 2,000 bags Native Ceylon, part sold from 47s. 6d.@48s. 6d. for very ord. unclean, to 50s. 6d. for fine quality. The following were the imports and stocks on 1st inst., compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

	Imports 1856.	Imports 1855.	Stocks 1856.	Stocks 1855.
Great Britain	86,800,000	85,100,000	149,500,000	149,800,000 lb.
Oth. Pts. Eu'e.	9,700,000	9,200,000	21,600,000	18,000,000 lb.
Total	96,500,000	94,300,000	120,100,000	167,869,000 lb.

The Corn market was quiet on Monday, and only a small part of the supply of English Wheat was sold at a reduction of 2s. ℔ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Foreign Wheat 1s.@2s. ℔ qr. lower, and very little doing. The last weekly average price of English Wheat was 68s. 7d. on 85,699 qrs. returned. To-day there was little doing, and quotations were unchanged. White American Wheat 64s.@68s., Red 64s.@65s. ℔ qr. Flour 32s.@36s. ℔ barrel.

Drugs, &c.—Cutch dearer: 430 bags Pegue partly sold at 29s.@29s. 6d. Gambier: business has been done privately at 16s. Myrabolanes: 550 bags mid. quality, chiefly sea-damaged, mostly sold from 8s. 6d.@9s. Dyewoods: of 300 tons fair Laguna Logwood about one third sold at £8 15s.; 25 tons Rochelle Camwood sold at £32@£33 5s. Ivory: about 17 tons chiefly sold at full rates. Quicksilver 1s. 8½d.

Lead in demand—Common Pig £26 10s. Spanish scarce.

Hemp—Russian flat; St. Petersburg Clean £[illegible]@£[illegible]. Manila: 190 bales at auction sold £33 15s.@£34 10s. for common to mid.

Jute—Of 2,864 bales offered, half sold at about previous rates; low to common £9 5s.@£11 10s., mid. to good mid. £13 10s.@£14 15s., and fair £15 10s.

Iron—There is a good demand for Welsh; we quote Rails £8 7s. 6d.@£8 10s., Bars £8 5s.@£8 7s. 6d. ℔ ton, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 75s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

Indigo—Nothing doing in E. India. Holders very firm.

Linseed—Continues dull, with a further decline in prices, forced sales of Calcutta having been made as low as 48s. No buyers for arrival. Import this week, 8,800 qrs. from Calcutta.

Linseed Cakes—Foreign descriptions in demand New-York in barrels £11@£10 5s. Boston in bags £10.

Oils—Fish dull, and nothing doing. Sperm £129@£13[illegible]. Olive in limited demand, and prices easier—Gallipoli £53, Malaga £48@£49, Barbary £45@£46. Linseed has declined to 30s. Cocoa Nut 39s.@40s. Palm 38s.@40s.

Rice—Rather more doing, and privately 12,000 to 15,000 bags have been sold, chiefly from 9s.@11s. for low middling to good white Bengal. Of 5,800 bags pinky Madras at auction the damaged sold at 7s. 6d.; sound bought in at 9s.

Saltpetre—There is a fair inquiry for the low and middling qualities, which are scarce, and held for higher prices. Nitrate of Soda—Of 4,000 bags offered about half sold at 17s.@17s. 6d.

Whalebone—Nothing doing; quotations nominal.

Rum—In more demand. 400 puncheons Demerara sold at 2s. 3d., proof, for good brown; and 2s. 4d.@2s. 5d. for favorite marks. 200 puncheons Leeward Island at 2s. 1d.@2s. 2d.; and 100 Bengal at 2s. 1d., proof.

Spices—Pimento: 1,400 bags partly sold at rather easier prices, 4⅛d.@4⅝d. Pepper: the sound part of 125 bags heavy Malabar sold at 5⅝d., and 205 bags Singapore white at 7⅛d.@7¼d. Cloves: 346 bags Zanzibar sold from 4⅛d.@4⅝d.; 13 cases Mace and 63 cases Nutmegs partly sold; the former at 1s. 11d.@2s. 2d., the latter at 1s. 10s.@2s. 11d.

Sugar—The market opened flatly at fully 6d. decline; but in the last two days buyers have come forward more freely, and holders showing no disposition to press sales, the market has assumed a much firmer appearance. Of West India the sales have been 2,700 hhds., and only 13,000 bags Mauritius and Bengal have been offered at auction and mostly sold. 500 boxes Havana at auction brought 40s.@41s. for brown (15s. 9d. duty,) and 41s. 6d.@44s. 6d. for low to good yellow (15s. duty.) Privately, 3,900 bags brown Paraiba sold at 39s.; 4,500 boxes Havana on the spot, for export, at 40s. 6d.@45s. 6d. for No. 12 and 13 (15s. duty;) 5,000 bags unclayed Manila at 37s. 9d.; 5,500 bags Mauritius from 41s.@45s.; and a parcel of 650 boxes Havana (No. 12¾,) bound direct for Trieste, at 33s afloat, insured f. p. a. The Netherlands Trading Company have advertised a public sale of 38,140 baskets and mats Java, to be held at Rotterdam on the 15th of May.

Imports		1855.	1856.
Great Britain	lbs.	117,300,000	126,400,000
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs.	154,800,000	179,000,000
Total	lbs.	272,100,000	305,400,000

Stocks		1855.	1856.
Great Britain	lbs.	75,400,000	45,700,000
Chief Ports of Europe	lbs.	179,300,000	188,100,000
Total	lbs.	254,700,000	233,800,000

Tallow—Quiet at 47s.3d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 47s. for the last three months of the year.

Tea—At the public sales yesterday of 21,412 pkgs. there was little disposition to buy, and only 2,500 sold. By private contract little doing. Common Congou 9d. ℔ lb.

Tin—English firm at 133s. for Blocks, 134s. Bars, and 140s. for Refined. Straits 134s.@135s., Banca 136s.@137s.

American Stocks—Remain without much business, or variations in quotations. There is no disposition to press sales; but the investments are small.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

FROM HAVANA.

Peace—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

Havana, Thursday, April 24, 1856.

The news of peace has been gladly welcomed in this quarter, even by those who are all absorbed in the speculation for the supply of labor from China for Cuban cane fields. This business is yielding larger and safer profits than ever did the African coast trade, and in consequence is engaging the attention of our capitalists of *all ranks*. The news of peace, without digression, calls forth our joy, and we are going to aid in suitable expression of it at the residence of the French Consul-General, who is to give a feast, in which due honor is to be paid the Royal baby and the prospective perpetuity of the new Dynasty—(to last until the people get weary of it.) The Captain-General will also make suitable demonstration in due season, all of which we hold in anticipation to help wear away the warm weather.

Godard made a beautiful balloon ascension on Sunday evening. *The heavens were filled with ragged* storm-clouds, which made it the more interesting, but it prevented a female celebrity from taking the air as she had proposed. Five persons accompanied the aeronaut on the voyage. The departure from the "Campo Marti" was very rapid; scarcely five minutes elapsed before the clouds were pierced, banners waving, and all disappeared from the gazers below. The violence of the wind caused a precipitate return from the clouds, and in ten minutes from the Havana descent was made nearly twelve miles distant to the southeast of Guanabacoa. One of the passengers, Mr. Valdes, by attempting too soon to free himself from the car, had his leg broken. I see the newspapers give the duration of the voyage six minutes.

At the Restaurant of La Grand, where Mr. R——, the Russian Consul always dines at a particular table laid for him at a given hour, two British officers [illegible] of the [illegible] of it, not heeding the [illegible] *d'hôte*. As they had comfortably seated themselves the Consul entered, and [illegible] made due inquiry as to the [illegible]. Asked what officers, Spanish? No, English [illegible] could not be Spanish; and if Cronstadt had been as easy a task as that contemptible table, they would have been there also!" I came away, but not before I had helped in the ringing laugh that went round the room at the expense of John Bull's stupidity or supercilious pretension and ignorance. [illegible], the Spanish Consul-General at the Havana, is a man highly appreciated.

I send usual files and reports.

The Liquor Laws Once More.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My note of the 23d inst., seems to have waked up the wrong passenger. I thought some friend of the dram shops would come forth to prove that they are legally protected. Instead of that, the war-worn champion of Temperance undertakes to show that the Prohibitory law, though palsied, is yet alive, and is all the law we have. My conclusions were, that the reselling of liquor is prohibited, and that all the dramshops can be closed at once, but "M." says the prohibitions of the new law are palsied, and those of the old are not revived. There is then nothing to prevent the free sale of liquor in any place or quantity, and by any person. "M." does not see why the unpalsied part of the law does not forbid the sale of all liquors acquired since July 4, 1855. The Court of Appeals have settled that question. Their main decision was that, "Inasmuch as the Act does not discriminate between liquors *existing* when it took effect, and such as might be acquired by importation or manufacture," they do not say acquired *by purchase*, "it cannot be sustained in respect to any such liquor, whether *existing* at the time the Act took effect, or acquired subsequently." Whether "M." can see the reason and the right of this or not, he must see the *fact* that, by this decision the Prohibitory law is rendered perfectly powerless against the sale of liquor.

The first question proposed by "M." deserves attention, though I can ask room for only a brief reply. A declaration by the Court of Appeals that any law or part of a law is unconstitutional is equivalent to a repeal; and the repeal of any statute reinstates the law that was previously in force. The repeal of the No-License law in 1847 restored those parts of the Revised Statutes which were by that law displaced. Judge James, of the Supreme Court, Fourth District, is understood to have given his opinion that the penalties of the Revised Statutes were not repealed by the Prohibitory law. They are then certainly now in force. Whether licenses can now be given under the old law, is a question not yet determined by any Court. Our City authorities seem inclined not to issue licenses. If they do not, the only hope of stopping the free sale of liquor in the dramshops is to prosecute them under the old Excise law and the City Ordinance of 1855. Whether the Courts will sustain such prosecutions I cannot tell, but I think there is much more reason to expect they will, than there was one year ago to hope that the Prohibitory law would be.

C. J. WARREN.

Note from the Author of a Collection of College Words and Customs.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, April 26, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of to-day, noticing a new edition of *A Collection of College Words and Customs*, you observe: "We may add that (in page 148) Mr. Hall erroneously speaks of a D. C. L. of Cambridge, in England—*that* degree is peculiar to Oxford—LL. D. belonging to all the other Universities in Great Britain and Ireland."

With all respect for the critic, I am diffidently of the opinion that the statement on page 148 is correct. In support of this opinion I may be allowed to present authority.

On p. 111 ed. 2 of a work entitled *Five Years in an English University*, Mr. Bristed, in an account of a Commencement at Cambridge, Eng., remarks: "Illustrious foreigners were not wanting—Everett and Bunsen were *created D. C. L.'s* and had red gowns put over their diplomatic uniforms."

On p. 112, referring to the manner in which an objection to giving Mr. Everett the degree since he was not the representative of a crowned head, was overcome, Mr. Bristed says: "Fortunately, some one recollected that the American Minister was a *D. C. L., of Trinity College, Dublin*, members of which are admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Cambridge, which solved the difficulty at once."

In the *Literary World*, vol. 12, p. 284, you will find these words: "*A D. C. L.* must be a B. C. L. of five years' standing, and have kept two acts." This extract is taken from a *résumé* of *The Cambridge* (Eng.) *University Commission Report*.

On p. 124 of *College Words and Customs*, in an extract from *The Cambridge Guide*, ed. 1845, is a particular description of the dress which a *D. C. L.* is expected to don on ordinary and extraordinary occasions.

I think the above quotations from works which are deemed authority on the subject, prove that the degree of D. C. L., is *not* peculiar to Oxford; that it is conferred at Cambridge; that it is conferred at Trinity College, Dublin.

Respectfully, yours, &c., B. H. HALL.

The Last Plan for Preventing Counterfeits a Failure.

The Boston Association for the Suppression of Counterfeiting has issued a circular, declaring the failure of Mr. Seraftan's plan for preventing counterfeits. Mr. Seraftan's plan has attracted some attention of late; but, as far as we know, the only Bank that has adopted it, is the New-Haven Bank, Conn. The supposed security of this plan consisted in the chemical affinity and contrast of certain colors—as orange, blue and white—in which the entire face of the bank-notes were to be printed: the orange being the predominant color of the note, the engraved work appearing in blue, or blue black, beneath it, and the white being "stopped out" of the orange, to insert a denomination, or something else.

The Committee of the Association to whom Mr. Seraftan submitted his plan, together with some bank-notes printed by him for the purpose of showing its effect, report that they found it quite vulnerable. They say: "One of the notes has the right hand upper corner 1 taken off, without materially damaging the yellow groundwork of the note, and the centre of the opposite die or "counter" removed, and a 5 printed in each place, so neatly as to escape detection when shown to sundry Bank officers, until their attention was especially called to the alterations. The Committee have seen this note, so altered, and are of the opinion that such a note would be taken by nine-tenths of the persons in the habit of receiving bank-notes, especially as such notes as these, if circulated, would be circulated as *unalterable*, and would, therefore, probably not be so closely scrutinized upon that point as ordinary Bank notes."

The Committee in general condemn the plan as not accomplishing what it professes, and the Association has passed unanimously the following vote:

Voted—"That the Executive Committee cannot recommend to the Associated Banks the adoption of the plan, submitted by Mr. Seraftan, for the prevention of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, as furnishing any substantial additional security to their issues."

Heavy Forgeries for $100,000 in Waltham, Mass.

At Waltham, Mass., forgeries to quite a large amount have been discovered by parties engaged in the iron foundry business in that town. The names forged are those of parties in New-York, who have had large business operations with the establishment. The managing partner of the concern, Reuben P. Davis, is among the missing, and the Bank in Waltham is said to have a considerable amount of the paper. It is now pretty certain that the person who has committed the forgeries is Mr. Reuben P. Davis, of the firm of R. A. Davis & Co. (brothers.) Mr. Davis, who is a native of Dedham, some ten or twelve years ago established himself in Waltham, and from small beginnings continued to prosper until he was at the head of a foundry establishment which covered an acre of ground and employed some 40 or 50 hands. He is in the prime of life, being about 35 years of age, and has a wife and one child; was a deacon of the Baptist Church, being one of its *chief pillars*, and gave some $3,000 or $4,000 towards the erection of their building. The chief business of Mr. Davis of late has been the manufacture of gas fittings, and as the call for these articles has come from different parts of the country, his business has been somewhat extended, and resulted finally in placing him financially in an embarrassed condition. He was the contractor for the gas works at Rondout, N. Y., at Jersey City, at Warren, R. I., and Malden, Mass. Some of these contracts were for a large amount. He enjoyed the entire confidence of his fellow townsmen, and the first whispers of criminal acts upon his part were received with incredulity and disdain, and even now there are many who believe that Mr. Davis will return and make all right again. *So far* as can at present be ascertained, the total indebtedness of Mr. Davis will probably amount to upwards of $100,000. His paper is scattered about in different banks in the vicinity, including the Waltham Bank, and the two Boston banks, [illegible] believed that the banks are protected by collateral.

Note from Walter Savage Landor, a Friend of M. Kossuth.

My Dear Sir: I missed, sadly, your usual short Sunday visit. I kept open, until half after one, seven answers to as many letters—all the same—in few words.

Send some of the Times? I have received, I think, about thirty; and I much regret that I did not preserve at least the signatures. A few of the earliest I sent to Mr. Kossuth. My immediate friends and relations would have contributed no less than £300. And surely they do not constitute a twentieth part of those who would have been anxious to assist M. Kossuth. It does not appear to any one but this gentleman that I have been guilty of violating the secrets of domestic privacy. This would indeed have been villainous. I know nothing more of his concerns than the public knows. The public knows that he wrote in a newspaper for emolument. The public knows that he advertises to give lectures, in various cities of England, to the same intent. To run before the public, to incite and direct its zeal, surely, is not very reprehensible. I leave the decision on its judiciousness to others, and only fear that they may be unfavorably biased by M. Kossuth's letter, in a direction a little unfavorable to him.

If I am convicted of entering, by stealth, the private dwelling-house of M. Kossuth, and of penetrating quite into its sanctuary, an indictment may also be laid against me for the same offence under the roofs of James Dixon and of Edward Capern, who, according to the Kossuth code, are bound to appear and prosecute. And who knows whether, year after year, I may not have been guilty of similar misdemeanors, which never have been, and never will be, detected? What is certain is this, on no occasion, for the future, will I interfere in the affairs of a stranger.

Sincerely yours,
WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Emigration to the West—Letter from Bishop O'Connor to the President of the Catholic Emigration Society.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, as a reply to misrepresentations to which the Society in question has been subjected:

Reverend and Dear Sir: Inclosed please find a check, for the first installment of my subscription to the funds of the "Society for Promoting Catholic Settlements." The project is one in which I have felt the most lively interest, since I came to know anything of the condition of our people in this country, when settled on land, as compared with that of laborers in cities and towns. Every year I have felt more and more convinced, that for the far greater number, the former is the most conducive to their spiritual and temporal welfare.

It would be wrong, indeed, to attempt to unsettle those who are already doing well, anywhere, and it will seldom be attended with good results to make individual appeals to any to induce them to adopt this or that place of settlement. But it should be remembered that there are thousands and tens of thousands moving to the West whether anything be done for them or not. If in attempting to render an important service to these a few be unsettled who would be better by remaining as they are, their loss is as nothing compared to the injury that will be sustained by the immense numbers, already moving, being left to chance without any systematic effort to aid or direct them. By selecting a favorable location, by obtaining and communicating, candidly, all necessary information regarding the advantages to be derived, and the difficulties to be encountered there, and by securing the means of overcoming these latter; by making arrangements with the bishop of the place, which, no doubt, can easily be done, to secure the attendance of a clergyman, and the erection of a church, however humble, at as early a period as possible, many who have not yet procured a home will be attracted to your settlement.

Having gone in this manner they will remain satisfied and derive from it the greatest advantages for themselves and their children; and success, in one place, will facilitate the attempt and make success, in other places, more certain.

What seems to me to show, conclusively, the advantage of a systematic movement, such as that you are engaged in, is this: as things now proceed, the Catholic emigrant must, generally, choose between the two following courses: if he be anxious, as he should be, to select a place where he will have the advantage of a Church, a school, &c., he must select one somewhat densely settled. This brings with it, necessarily, comparatively high-priced land, which puts it out of the power of most of our emigrants to become purchasers. They, therefore, remain in such places at the lowest round of the ladder, drudges of the community, and, while many rise from this position, the majority will remain thus for life.

If, on the other hand, the emigrant, in order to get cheap land, goes where the country is not yet settled, or where the population is sparse, it is a matter of chance whether other Catholics will ever settle around him in sufficient numbers to form a congregation and warrant a priest in giving to them regular attendance. He is thus isolated from persons of his own creed or kindred, and I need not dilate on the injurious consequences of such a position.

The success of your Society will have the effect of enabling the emigrant to take the Church, as it were, with him into the wilderness—to obtain his lands at first cost, and yet secure for himself an opportunity of practicing his religious duties. He can thus combine the advantages of early settlements with those now belonging, almost exclusively, to such as are long in existence.

In considering the plan of settling on land the most desirable for our people, I have not been influenced by the proceedings of Know-Nothings, nor by any change which may be thought to have been operated, lately, in the feelings of the nation towards Irish Catholics. I would entertain the same opinion if these things had not occurred. If they have the effect of driving our people out of the crowded cities and making them seek the country and subdue the soil, it will be only compelling them to follow the course adopted by those who made this nation what it is, and thus, eventually, reach the position which the descendants of the latter now enjoy. It will be but another instance of good growing out of evil, and of hate working to the advantage of those whom it wished to injure.

I am not acquainted with the majority of the gentlemen who are associated with you, as Directors of the Society; I must confess I would have preferred seeing its management intrusted to a smaller number of persons, all well known, who could and would have pledged themselves for its faithful administration, and whose pledges would have carried weight throughout the whole community.

However, I take it for granted, especially in view of the manner in which the Board has been organized, that each member means to vouch for all the rest. This view of the case, which I deem warranted, is sufficient for me, at least, to inspire the necessary confidence. I make the remark because I think it most important that full satisfaction shall be given on this score, and that it should be clearly known on whom responsibility rests.

There is much to be done to enable the emigrant to overcome the first difficulties of early settlements, to become acquainted with the system of agriculture best suited to the climate and soil. On these and similar subjects your board will, no doubt, obtain and communicate the most reliable information, and prepare such valuable aid as organization can give. Perfect isolation is not attainable, and hardly desirable. Contact with more experienced settlers will be of use, provided our people are numerous enough, in each place, to secure for themselves the advantages of association, in sufficient number with persons of kindred feelings and the same faith. They will thus be able to practice their religion themselves, and transmit it to their children, while, in proportion to their industry, they will enjoy a fair share in the benefits arising from the resources and prosperity of the country.

Wishing you the most abundant success in your undertaking, I remain

Yours, faithfully in Christ.
M. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Rev. J. Kelly, President of the Society for Promoting Catholic Settlements.

An Extraordinary Case—Torturing a Jew.—A party of sixteen Germans were before Alderman Ogle, on Saturday afternoon, upon a most extraordinary charge preferred against them, by a boy named Bernadotte Glischman. From the evidence of the youth, it seems that himself and his father board at a lager-bier house in Front-street, above Coates, kept by Wm. Leckfeld. On the 23d of the present month, during the absence of the father of the boy, the latter was beaten in the bar-room, by a number of the frequenters of the place, and he was afterwards carried up stairs and stretched upon a bed, where they stuck pins into him, and to silence his cries, covered his head with a pillow. The boy alleges that he was subjected to this treatment because he was a Jew, and because his tormentors, who are Catholics, wanted to punish him because the Jews crucified Christ! The father of the boy testified that his son had been badly beaten on the occasion alluded to, and that he found him, after much difficulty, locked up in the room and suffering from the treatment he had received. The story is certainly a most extraordinary one. The names of the defendants are as follows: Wm. Leckfeld, Daniel Smith, Adolph Sautter, August Smith, Charles Henry, Andrew Wolf, John Guber or Gebhard, Adam Lubert, John Schock, Joseph Stroub, John Hermann, John Miller, Joseph Sack, John Fogel and Adam Swint. Leckfeld and Fogel were held in $800 bail each, to answer, and the remainder were held in $250 each.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*, 28th.

The Shoe Trade.—The stock of shoes has never, for many years, been so small as it is now; and there will be no increase, at the present prices of leather, unless there is a decided improvement in the price of boots and shoes. Purchasers must, therefore, pay a higher price, or they will be unable to get a Fall and Winter stock; and as there is no indication of a fall in the price of material, (labor is as low as it ought to be,) the price of shoes must come up, or they will not be manufactured. A new sort of shoe is now made at Andover, out of leather, gutta percha, and other things, without sewing. The sole can be stuck off and on again, without damage: the shoe is water-proof, more durable than other shoes, and 300 persons are employed in the manufacture.—*Boston Bay State.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times. Tuesday, April 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Is quiet and rather heavy. [illegible]

COTTON—About 1,200 bales have been sold at [illegible] prices. Some owners look for higher rates, but buyers are [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands continued heavy and [illegible] ... within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2 [illegible]
Ordinary State [illegible]
Straight State [illegible]
Favorite and Extra State [illegible]
Common to good Michigan [illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake [illegible]
Common to Good Ohio [illegible]
Fancy Michigan [illegible]
Fancy Ohio [illegible]
Extra Michigan [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin [illegible]
Extra Ohio [illegible]
Fancy Genesee [illegible]
Extra Genesee [illegible]
Extra Missouri [illegible]

Canadian remains in rather limited demand [illegible] ... Southern is quiet and heavy. [illegible] ... Rye Flour is abundant [illegible] ... Corn Meal [illegible] ... Baltimore [illegible].

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of [illegible] Lemons, at $3 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat still favors purchasers. [illegible] ... including handsome Canadian white, at $1 [illegible] ... prime Southern do. at $1 70 [illegible] ... Corn [illegible] ... Oats [illegible] ℔ bushel.

IRON—About 200 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of since our last at [illegible] usual terms, ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still actively inquired for and is much dearer, with sales reported since our last of about 1,600 bbls., in lots, [illegible] ... $19 75 for Mess, and $16 [illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl. [illegible] ... Cut Meats are in fair request [illegible] ... Bacon is in light supply and fair demand [illegible] ... Lard [illegible] ... Beef continues abundant and heavy [illegible] ... Prime Mess Beef commands $17 [illegible] ... Butter is plenty and selling moderately [illegible] ... Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10c. for poor to choice.

RICE—About 150 tcs. have been sold, in lots, since our last, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand at steady prices.

TEAS—We annex a full report of the auction sale to-day, which passed off satisfactorily:

Imported by L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Per ships *Gem Cont* and *Queen of the* [illegible]—Terms, Notes at six months.

[illegible]

TOBACCO—A better inquiry prevails, but the [illegible] ... Havana at 24c.@40c.; 119 bales Yara on private terms, and 110 cases Seed Leaf at 6c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There were 340 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 27c.@27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy, with comparatively light engagements, at about former quotations.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Trimmings, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) [illegible] John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers and dealers,) [illegible] Barclay-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & H. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door from Murray-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer..........[illegible]

Iron Hoops, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)..........[illegible] Wall-st.

Iron Chests, Cedar and Camphor Wood Trunks.
JESSE DELANO..........[illegible]

Boat and Oar Makers.
From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. [illegible] allowed to those who buy to sell again. [illegible] & SON, [illegible]

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible] East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........[illegible]

Soap Manufacturers.
FAY BROTHERS..........[illegible]

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........[illegible]
JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers)..........[illegible]

Any additions to the above list should be handed to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART, NO. 243 BROADWAY, Opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE, DECORATIVE PAPERS, OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS. In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond. Also, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES of THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, of this Spring's importation, is also full and complete. Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducements to purchasers.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. [illegible] to the spacious store No. [illegible] directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country trade. Also, the largest assortment of Window Curtains, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York. CHILDS & SMITH, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers, [illegible] Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account-books, paper, [illegible] writing papers, notes, drafts, [illegible] inkstands, memorandum and time-books, [illegible] slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job, book, and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithography and Job Printing executed in any style required; Copying and Seal Presses, [illegible] Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. Orders solicited by mail. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

COAL.—I do in reality sell the best quality of red-ash stove or grate-size coal at a less price than any other dealer in this City, but for cash only, namely, at $5 [illegible] per ton, screened and delivered dry in the best order, or $4 75 to cartmen and dealers. The best dealings in the old City as arranged to grocers and hotel keepers from the old established yards, corner of King and Greenwich sts., and Goerck and Rivington. Weight of each load warranted or forfeit coal. MAT. CLINTON.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—INGERSOLL & SON'S 25th ANNUAL FAIR of Sail-boats, Race, Fancy and Ships Boats will be continued during this week. The boats sold, however, will be allowed to be taken away. Admission Free. No. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for OWN SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at one, and the other at ... o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was introduced providing punishment for forging or counterfeiting land warrants, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Several private bills were passed. In the House, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting steamboats under 150 tons burden from the action of the steamboat law. Mr. QUITMAN made a speech in favor of the repeal of the Neutrality laws, in which he advocated interference in the affairs of Mexico, Central America and Cuba, and the seizure of the Isthmus of Panama as the connecting link between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

There was a meeting yesterday at Syracuse of the Hard-Shell Democratic State Committee and the Hard-Shell delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention—the two bodies consolidating. A resolution was unanimously passed readopting the resolutions passed by the National Democratic State Convention of August, 1855, including the Anti-Free-Soil and Anti-Know-Nothing platforms, and the delegation adjourned to meet at Cincinnati in June next, to demand admission or rejection by the National Convention.

Nicaraguan News—The second Battle of Rivas.

The news from Nicaragua, which will be found in detail in this morning's paper, is of great importance. Another desperate battle has been fought between the Costa Rican troops and WALKER's forces, and Rivas has again been a battle-ground. It seems that the Costa Ricans, some three thousand strong, had taken possession of Rivas, and that on the 7th of April General WALKER, at the head of about six hundred Americans, endeavored to dislodge them. The fight lasted some seventeen hours, at the end of which time WALKER was compelled to retire, it is said, for want of ammunition. We have published elsewhere the account of the engagement, given by *el Nicaraguense*, WALKER's organ, and according to that paper it would appear that the Nicaraguan arms had achieved a great victory. But this is undoubtedly a partial view. Our correspondent from the seat of war tells a very different story. The number of Costa Ricans killed (given by the *Nicaraguense* at 600) is considerably reduced, while the number of Americans killed is increased to 150. It is admitted, moreover, on all sides that the Costa Ricans remained in possession of the field. According to latest accounts, they were at Virgin Bay and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of passengers who left this City in the *Orizaba* have been compelled to return. All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives. President MORA, of Costa Rica, had issued a decree declaring that foreign prisoners, taken with arms, should be punished with death. This threat has already been put into execution, and the men who were captured in the affair at which SCHLESSINGER commanded have been barbarously massacred. Col. WHEELER, U. S. Minister, has written a strong letter to President MORA on this subject, and it is to be hoped that his interference will be of some avail. In this affair of Rivas, WALKER's men displayed the greatest courage and endurance, but courage and endurance are of little avail against the odds that the enemy can bring into the field. It is alleged, moreover, that by means of intercepted correspondence, it has been ascertained that the British Government has agreed to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms and money to carry on the war. Be this true or not, one fact is certain, that a British frigate is now at San Juan del Norte for the purpose of intercepting reinforcements for WALKER. Altogether, the prospects of the great filibuster look cloudy, and unless the tide of fortune turns strongly in his favor, his rule in Nicaragua will soon be brought to an end. If there is any truth in the rumored alliance of the Central American States against the existing authorities of Nicaragua, the downfall of WALKER may be regarded as an event of all others the most probable.

The Massacre of Americans at Panama.

By the *Empire City*, which reached this port yesterday, we received particulars of a frightful massacre of Americans, which took place at Panama on the 15th of the present month. Although it is believed that an attack was premeditated by the natives, among whom a great hatred of our countrymen has been for some time evolving itself, the immediate cause of the late terrible affray was a dispute between an American and a native respecting the payment for some fruit. Weapons were displayed and acts of force resorted to by these parties, which led, in a few minutes, to an almost general rising of the natives against the American passengers by the *Cortes*, the *J. L. Stephens* and the *Illinois*, who were stopping at Panama. The two hotels, outside the walls of the town, most frequented by Americans, the Pacific and the Ocean House, were completely destroyed, and it is believed that more than sixty passengers were killed. Thirty-one bodies of Americans who fell in the strife were collected at the Railway Dépôt and other places the next morning, before the rest of the passengers took their departure for Aspinwall. As many of the Americans fled to the woods, where the firing continued during the night, it is believed that the number killed will prove to be quite large, from sixty to seventy being the number spoken of. Not contented with this savage act of murder, the natives broke into the Railway Dépôt, robbed the safes of the Company, and rifled the trunks and other baggage of the passengers.

The police force of Panama, a set of colored soldiers, well armed, were sent by the authorities, to quell the riot, but instead of protecting the Americans against their savage assailants, they were foremost in the attack upon them, and exceeded the cowardly natives in their activity in plundering. We have elsewhere given full accounts of the massacre and the circumstances connected with it, gathered principally from eye witnesses and participants in the affair. The safety of travelers to and from California by the Isthmus will probably be for some time compromised by this outbreak, while, on the other hand the Nicaragua route is at present closed by the defeat of WALKER and the vindictiveness of the Costa Ricans.

The European News.

The arrival of the steamship *Persia* yesterday morning from Liverpool puts us in possession of a week's later news from Europe. The intelligence is generally interesting, but not of marked importance. The various governments which were represented at the Peace Congress in Paris having ratified the terms of the treaty, the Congress was dissolved on the 16th, and the members composing it were preparing to return to their respective homes. But the dissolution of the Peace Congress does not give absolute peace to Europe; there was one awkward subject which could not be disposed of, and which will require another Congress to settle. This subject is the Italian question; the Pope, the King of Naples and Austria, have yet to be compelled to treat the Italians with that degree of justice and moderation which will prevent another revolution in that unhappy land. The French Emperor is said to be anxious for another Congress to dispose of the Italian difficulties, and as he has the power to compel the acquiescence of the other Governments in his wishes, there is no doubt that another Congress will be held.

The political news from England is not of special significance. The Government had sustained an apparent defeat in the passage of Mr. SPOONER's motion on the Maynooth Grant, but there was no reason to anticipate a dissolution of the Palmerston Administration. The absence of Lord CLARENDON had delayed the discussion of the Central American and Enlistment questions, but they would be immediately brought on in Parliament by the presentation of the papers which had been called for, and the next steamer will, doubtless, bring us reports of the discussion. Lord PANMURE had given a perfectly satisfactory explanation of the motives of Government in sending troops and ammunition to Canada; the only purpose was to replace the men and munitions of war which had been withdrawn to be sent to the Crimea. No hostile movement was intended by it. Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, had been entertained at a banquet by the Lord Mayor, the only peculiarity of which was the absence of those titled and official personages whose names we are accustomed to see in connection with similar affairs. Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of DERBY, was the only nobleman who honored the banquet by his presence.

The commercial accounts by this arrival represent a very large business in Cotton at Liverpool, at an advance of a farthing the pound, with corresponding activity in the trade at Manchester. The comparatively low point to which Grain and Flour have fallen brought in buyers on the last market day, and prices for select parcels of Wheat and good brands of Flour, and also for Indian Corn, assumed more steadiness. The Funds are 1¼ per cent. higher in London, and ½ per cent. at Paris, and speculation in the last-named capital, as well as trade generally in France, continue to show the favorable influence of peace. The return of Specie is rapid to the Bank of France, and the arrivals are large from Australia in England; though the English money market is not yet decidedly relieved from high rates of discount and the continual drain of the precious metals to Turkey and the East Indies.

The Maynooth Grant.

A bill for the withdrawal of the grant to the Irish Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has, as will be seen in another column, been introduced into Parliament and passed its first stage. The interest which has centered for many years round the subject, may make a sketch of the origin of this grant and its object appropriate.

Within some fourteen miles of the Irish capital, on the Western high-road, stands a little village called Maynooth, which, in coaching and posting times, assumed, in virtue of being a changing stage, considerable airs of petty arrogance over the small villages around. But even this poor glory has departed from Ichabod. The engine rushes by it now-a-days, throwing scornfully a few proud puffs, and within the borders of Ireland there is hardly a leaner, lanker, and lazier looking village than that over which hangs the ruins of the ancestral castle of Ireland's only Duke. Yet in the Parliamentary annals, from the days of PITT, there can be found no name more famous and familiar, or better used as a war cry, than that of Maynooth. But this distinction it owes not to any merit of its own, but to its being the seat of the nursery of that race of rough, but racy priests, so celebrated during the last half century for drinking punch, spouting patriotism, directing politics, and encouraging potatoes. This nursery, known as the College of Maynooth, stands at the outskirts of the town, and is a long range of dreary, detached, and desolate-looking buildings, capable of furnishing "lodging and entertainment" for some two or three hundred students. The object of the first paltry grant of eight thousand pounds a year, made by the British Government for the support of this establishment, was not the high and noble one of applying some portion of the national revenue of Ireland to the education of the ministers of that religion in which almost the whole of her people believed, nor even the compensating one of making some little generous set-off to the millions wrung out of the blood and rags of her people, to sustain a pampered Church, in which they did not believe; but simply one of policy to withdraw the Roman Catholic Priests from those foreign seminaries, in which they were inocculated in the Jacobite feelings still smouldering through Europe, and became, on their return, the polished and artistic agents of a foreign power. At the opening of this century, most of the Irish Roman Catholic youth intended for the priesthood were educated at the Universities of Saragossa or Pampeluna, in Spain, or Douay, or St. Omer, in France. It was in this latter ecclesiastical seminary that O'CONNELL, whose early destination was the Church, was educated; and to exercise in the delicate refinements of Roman Catholic theological logic, and the knowledge of all the worst features of man's nature which her moral theology taught, he often attributed much of his great success as a lawyer. Still, if this was the motive which prompted PITT and the majority of the British Legislature to this petty endowment, it is but just to state that it was actively supported from far higher and nobler views by many British statesmen, especially by the illustrious EDMUND BURKE, whose letters to the Principal of Maynooth about this period are models of statesman-like wisdom and benevolent toleration. Mr. PITT was anxious to complete his purpose of girding the affections of the Roman Catholic priesthood to the House of Hanover, by adding to this grant the additional powerful golden link of a regular State payment, and in these views he was sustained by every statesman of the period. But the prejudices and passions of the masses of England stood across his path, as since in the road of every British statesman of eminence, including Mr. CANNING, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord GREY, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and Lord LEVISON GOWER, now Lord ELLESMERE, all of whom advocated the payment of the Roman Catholic priests, and the latter of whom made a bold effort to include this object in the Emancipation act. Had PITT's plan been carried out in its full perfection, the history of Ireland during the past half century would have worn a far different character, and politics, whichever way they went, would have had a less religious and a healthier and more national tone. In constitutional countries, however, the thought of the great few must bend before the surge and swell of the ignorant many. This miserable grant was made yearly the subject of bitter polemical contest, and both granted and received as a necessity. It so stood until 1844.

This was the year in which Sir ROBERT PEEL first evidenced that change in his political views, which found full development in his after measure of Free Trade. His measure for Maynooth was the first sign that the Octavius of persecution had been matured into the Augustus of conciliation. He startled his party by the proposal that the eight thousand a year should be enlarged to seventeen, and that a sum of thirty thousand pounds should be granted for rendering the collegiate buildings of fairer design and more adequate accommodation. After a protracted contest, during which DISRAELI's star first rose above the horizon, the proposal became law. Under the direction of Mr. WELBY PUGIN, the celebrated architect, since deceased, great additions have been made to the exterior beauty of the College, but within, dirt still makes its dwelling, and there is around it a dreary, desolate air ineffably depressing.

The effect of this grant on the character of the Irish clergy, either as pastors or politicians, has not been very great, nor is it owing to its influence that so marked a change has taken place in both their opinions and action. It is true that the genuine Irish priest, the shaggy native hound of the country, to borrow a figure racy of the soil, is fast giving way to the sleek Italian greyhound. In the heart of the former religion and nationality were lovingly entwined, started from one stem and clasped each other as they grew. But when the interest of the stronger required it, the embrace was cleft, and the weaker sister of nationality had to give way.

Dr. CULLEN, the Pope's legate, was sent from Rome, and the Irish priest has been bid from the hustings and hall-booth to the nursery and boudoir. It is this policy which grew out of the fear of free thought, inspired by the Italian risings of '48, not Maynooth, which has exercised what England considers so beautiful a change in the temples of the Irish priesthood. Doubtless the establishment of the new Irish University, placed almost exclusively under the control of English converts from Oxford, and their superior learning and accomplishments, must still more hasten this change, and give its tone to the mind of the Irish priesthood.

Of the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant, we presume, there is not a shadow of probability, though Mr. SPOONER has carried the first stage of his bill. There are not twenty members in the House of Commons who would of their own convictions vote for its withdrawal. The ayes are all recorded under the terrors of the election rod. Some ingenious way will be found to squelch the matter. It were well were it otherwise, for on its fall would follow the withdrawal of the grants to the Irish Presbyterians, and the destruction of the Established Church.

The Republican Meeting at the Tabernacle.

The meeting last night, at the Tabernacle, of the opponents of the Administration, and the friends of Freedom in Kansas, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that has been witnessed within the walls of that building. The place was crowded to its utmost capacity, and though the eminent speakers from Washington who had been announced were unable to attend, there was not the least abatement of enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage at having to listen to familiar voices instead of those who had been promised. It was the cause and not the speakers that called them together. The occasion was in all respects a most gratifying and encouraging one, and we only regret that the crowded state of our columns will not admit of a more full and extended report of the proceedings than we have been able to give. As an indication of popular feeling in this City, the meeting of last night cannot fail to have marked effect in other parts of the country.

REPUBLICANISM.

IMMENSE MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

Speeches of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Bingham, Gen. Nye, Horace Greeley, and W. Curtis Noyes.

There was a great gathering at the Tabernacle, last evening, of the citizens of New-York opposed to the present National Administration, for its Extension of Slavery over the Territory embraced within the Compact of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of Repairing the Mischiefs arising from the Violation of Good Faith in its Repeal, and of restoring the action and position of the Federal Government on the subject of Slavery to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, in response to a call published in the newspapers yesterday morning. A more hearty response could not have been given to any call. When the hour for organization had arrived, Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN called the meeting to order, and soon afterwards the following were chosen officers:

PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Moses H. Grinnell,	John Keyser,	Anth'ny Tiemann,
Wm. C. Bryant,	D. D. Field,	Charles Burton,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Henry A. Hurlbut,	Hor'e Southmayd,
Gerardus Boyce,	Chas. A. Stetson,	Chas. W. Elliott,
Sam'l Delamater,	Orison Blunt,	Aaron Frank,
John Pettigrew,	J. H. Townsend,	J. S. Redfield,
Isaac Sherman,	Abm. M. Cozzens,	Eras. C. Benedict,
Washing'n Smith,	John J. Herrick,	Josiah Rich,
Rudolph Garrigue,	Robert Emmet,	B. W. Bonney,
Hy. J. Raymond,	William Kent,	S. P. Townsend,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	L. B. Ward,	John McKisson,
Edm'd M. Young,	John Stephenson,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Isaac H. Pailey,	Charles A. Dana,	S. P. Hunt,
Jno. W. Edmonds,	Charles E. Butler,	George Brown,
James D. Kelly,	Jonathan Miller,	John A. C. Gray,
J. P. Butterworth,	John E. Williams,	Oliver E. Wood.
Benj. F. Pinckney,	J. B. Webb,	

SECRETARIES:

Wm. H. Anthon,	Augustus F. Dow,	A. Oakey Hall,
T. B. Berry,	Jas. B. Spaulding,	John J. Townsend,
James McKenley,	H. A. Chittenden,	Frederick Kapp,
Hy. D. Sedgwick,	Bernard Casserly,	Thaddeus Hyatt.

It is worthy of remark, as it is not usual at political meetings, where a number of distinguished names are published as officers and speakers, nearly all the persons named as above were present and on the platform.

As soon as the officers were seated, Mr. BUTLER arose and remarked briefly upon the circumstances under which so large a meeting had assembled. He concluded as follows:

"The call under which we have assembled looks to the Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia in June next, for the candidates to be supported by the friends of the principles promulgated by the Convention held at Pittsburg in February last For one, I gave to this call my ready signature —I give to the cause it was intended to promote my hearty support. The proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention, while boldly maintaining the rights and interests of human freedom, were marked throughout by a spirit of justice, moderation and true nationality, entirely consonant to my own judgment, and destined, I would fain hope, to receive the approval of the American people. As one of the people, I gladly take my place in the ranks of the political party then and there organized; and to the extent of my ability, I shall esteem it not merely a duty but a privilege, to do fair and honorable battle in this most righteous and patriotic cause."

HON. ABIJAH MANN followed the Chairman with an interesting condensed report of the proceedings of the Republican National Convention, held at Pittsburg in February last.

In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS spoke with truth and earnestness upon the principles of the Republican Party, and on the struggles between Freedom and Slavery. In referring to the effort now being made in regard to Kansas, they did not intend, he said, to be drawn into questions of ethics or philanthropy, to be led into the effort to unsettle any social relations, or to interfere with the "peculiar institution" in the States where it already exists. The question was whether new and larger regions should be devoted to free labor on the one hand, or to slave occupation on the other. It was argued that the only possible social relations between blacks and whites, in a community composed of both, was Slavery for the "inferior race," as it was called. If the fact were so, it furnished the best argument why the new territories should be occupied by whites alone. [Applause.] It was said, however, that it would be a superfluous labor to determine the conditions of a territorial government, because when the territory matured itself into a State, it would settle its own institutions. That was just as logical as to argue that because a man had a legal right to act independent of parental restraints when he attained twenty-one years of age, therefore before that period his father had no business to educate him morally and to forbid him frequenting brothels and gambling houses. [Loud applause.] In referring to the murder by the fugitive slave mother of her children in Cincinnati, Mr. EVARTS said: if it was noble and brave in the stern CATO to taunt the Roman Senate with their long debate, which of the two they choosed, slavery or death, who shall say it was ignoble in the poor slave-mother by a swift decision and a flashing execution to determine that question for her posterity. [Vociferous applause and cheering.] Ah, gentlemen, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." There are many of us that would feel a greater pride in sharing the bright red blood that ran through the heart, bounding for freedom, under the dark bosom of the poor slave-mother, than that we share in common the pale faces of some statesmen of the North. [Vehement applause.] Thus much for illustration of the lesson that I would teach. The infant State of Kansas now reposes upon the bosom of the American people. The vow they swore, that she should be born free, has been violated. The charter of her manumission has been repudiated, and she was exposed to Slavery. A manly band of freemen have saved that infant State, but the Federal Government is now fast pursuing it, to snatch it from their protection and from yours; and if you admire the spirit of a poor slave-woman of Kentucky, that would sacrifice her offspring thus to save them from Slavery, what shall I say to you to come forward and save Kansas and her millions to be born from the Slavery from which a noble band of freemen have rescued her. [Loud applause.] Are the slave women of Kentucky of nobler blood than the freemen of New-York? But, Gentlemen, it is said that "the Union must be and shall be preserved." [Loud laughter.] And that is the principal object of my speech to-night. [Renewed laughter.] I should suppose that eighteen hundred years, without a new experiment, had furnished illustrations enough of the loud shouts that had been sent forth in defence of the shrine of the great Diana of Ephesus, when the real interest and purpose of the shouters was concerned only with the business of Alexander the coppersmith. [Laughter.] And for all that class of shouters for the Union I have no respect. [Applause.] Their occupation of governing the country through the slave interest is the business of Alexander the coppersmith, and they must save Diana's shrine in order to support their business. But, the speaker continued, there was a very large class of most worthy and patriotic citizens, who, justly as sensitive upon every subject that looked at all askance upon the preservation of good faith and good feeling, however they reconciled it with their notions of good faith and good feeling to look on quietly upon the bad feeling that was now going on and the bad faith that had been practiced on one side of the Union, he did not know—but this class had found an eloquent voice in that letter of an eloquent orator of New-England, which he closed with this sentiment: that "he could not unite in any band who did not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Those were his (the speaker's) sentiments precisely, but it was important for us to know what the flag and what the music of the Union is. And he did not know —be was not himself sensible of any such strange transmutation of the American people which, in the course of seventy years, had changed the noble song of American freedom from being the "music of the Union" into a sing-song chant of the praises of African Slavery. [Loud applause.] And, as to the "Flag of the Union," he (Mr. E.) would say to that eloquent orator, that a great statesman of New-England, when he stood side by side with him, with his vast reasoning powers, and his overwhelming oratory to support the energetic crusade of ANDREW JACKSON against the enemies of the Union, gave a description of the flag of the Union that pleased the present view, and was desired to be the last spectacle of his closing eyes. It was "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced; not a single stripe erased or polluted; not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as it floated over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] That, said the speaker, is the flag of the Union, that I, and you, and all of us will follow, and keep step to the music of the shouts for Freedom that attend it.

But when we find that flag in the hands of what... be haunted to the ... patriots, and see that every stripe is ... and every star obscured, that all its ... are darkened into shame, and all that ... of light has given place to this ... "Slavery and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," we will furl that flag to trample in the dust.—[Tremendous cheering]—and we [illegible] Union.

Mr. EVARTS concluded amid [illegible] enthusiastic cheers.

The motion for the approval and ratification of the Report presented by Mr. MANN, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and with loud cheers.

Hon. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, was the next speaker introduced. His appearance was the signal for a burst of loud applause. The question which the country was now to answer was, he said, whether the President of the United States should be permitted to alter the Constitution, so as to make it establish injustice. We were said to have had but one country, one Constitution, and one destiny. The President of the United States would make us a set of sovereign, independent States—not one people at all—binding us together, not for the purpose of establishing justice and securing the blessings of Liberty, but for the purpose of maintaining and making perpetual the worst system of despotism the world ever saw. It was not for that purpose that our king-killing ancestors established the greatest Republic of modern times, and the only one in which the glorious spectacle was ever presented of a Church without a Pope, and a State without a King. [Loud applause.] Mr. BINGHAM referred to the present attitude of the Pro-Slavery and Republican Parties, respectively, at much length. His allusion to Mr. BRYANT, the poet, who was seated on the platform, elicited warm applause, and his mention of Mr. SEWARD was received with a burst of vehement cheers, again and again renewed. The speaker argued that the position of the Republican Party on the Slavery question was that recognized by the wisest and best men of the Republic, from its foundation to the present time. The honorable gentleman eventually yielded to the obvious desire on the part of a majority of the audience to hear other speakers, and sat down amid warm applause.

Hon. M. HARLAN, for Ohio, was called on by the Chair, who stated that there was reason to believe that gentleman was now present, inasmuch as he had left Washington on Monday night, in order to be here.

No response was made to the call, and

Gen. J. W. NYE was presented to the audience amid loud and protracted cheers. He said he did not know what to say. It seemed to him that all had been said that was necessary—[A Voice—No]—to rouse them individually and collectively to a proper sense of their individual and collective duties in this coming contest. It seemed to him that the noble effort of the classic EVARTS, and the able and distinguished speech of the gentleman from Ohio, [applause,] were all that was needed at one time. Now, he (the speaker) they had with them always. [Laughter.] He was one of themselves. Therefore he thought that they had better excuse him and go home full of this feast of good things that they had already enjoyed. [Cries of "Go on."] It would suit him much better. [Voices—"Go on," "Go on."] The problem of human Governments was, he continued to say, being worked out the world wide. It was not alone in this favored land that political revolutions were being wrought, by any means, but the whole world over—throughout the regions where Emperors hold sway—throughout absolute or limited monarchies, there seemed to be an upheaving in the masses of the people, a restless disquietude exhibited in view of any shackle, political or otherwise. It seemed to him that the time was rapidly approaching when an intelligent people were to take the reins of Government in their own hands. It seemed to him that the day had dawned when they and he could say that they were in favor of free men without subjecting themselves to excommunication from any party. [Applause.] Why, he lighted his faithful Democratic paper at the blazing lamp of the distinguished gentleman who sat there, (Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr.) He believed then as he (Mr. MANN) believed; he believed now as he believed, but for that belief they were an excommunicated people from the Democratic Party. [Laughter and applause.] He remembered when the distinguished gentleman who now occupied the Chair—(Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Mr. BUTLER having retired)—was a Whig all over. He remembered when his associates all round him were Whigs from the crown of their head to the soles of their feet, but now when they say they are in favor of free territory for free men, they were excommunicated, too. [Laughter.] He thanked this power of excommunication. They would go on excommunicating till there would not be a quorum left by any church creed in the world to perform the services. [Applause.] Intelligent men were now almost all excommunicated from the old party ranks There existed a stern necessity, therefore, that they should form a new political church—new in its organization, but old in fact. They came as the ransom from these old foes; they trod upon the ground their fathers trod; they preached the doctrines their fathers preached—doctrines themselves that attracted the universal attention of the world. [Applause.] The speaker continued in this strain to advocate Republicanism and assert his glory in avowing his adhesion to its principles. In conclusion, he proposed the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," the wanton renewal of the political agitation of the Slavery question, the enlistment of the whole power of the Federal Government in the extension of Slavery over territory devoted by the most solemn pledge and compact to freedom, the countenance and protection given by the Executive of the Union to the violent and cruel tyranny established over the defenceless inhabitants of Kansas by the lawless population on its borders, and the audacious claim that the Federal Constitution is the charter, and the Federal Government should be the minister, of the maintenance and diffusion of Slavery as a national institution, [illegible] the issue of Slavery extension or Slavery restriction for decision in the impending Presidential canvass.

Resolved, That our unalterable attachment to the great sentiments of justice and freedom which inspired the Declaration of our Independence, and are wrought into the whole fabric of our Constitution, our faithful devotion to the dignity, integrity, peace and prosperity of the Union, our reverence for the memory of the founders of the magnificent system of government which has developed and protected the vast growth of this people to its present rank among the nations of the world, and of the great statesmen of the succeeding generation who have firmly upheld what was so wisely established, compel us to postpone all other political questions, to forget all past political differences, and to unite for the restoration of the action and position of the federal government on the subject of Slavery to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, as alone compatible with the honor and safety of the Republic

Resolved, That we have heard with great satisfaction, and sustain with a cordial approval, the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention, and avow the purpose ourselves to unite, and by every just influence to combine the efforts of our fellow-citizens, for the organized maintenance, in the approaching Presidential canvass, of the political principles and objects proposed by that Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of five, to be nominated by the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed to act as the Executive Committee of the Republican Party of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Republican Committees or Associations of the several Wards, in which they have been formed, be requested to report to the Executive Committee the names of their officers and the system of their organization, and that the Wards in which no such Committees or Associations exist be requested to proceed, without delay, to complete their organization, and to report the same to the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the Ward Committees or Associations be requested to appoint two representatives each, to meet the Executive Committee in Convention, at such time and place as it may designate, for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 28th of May next.

Their adoption was seconded by Mr. NOYES, and, on being put to the meeting, they were carried almost unanimously, there being but three dissentients.

Mr. HORACE GREELEY urged the importance of making the issue in the coming election as direct, as simple, as practical as possible. The people of Kansas, an oppressed, young community, are knocking at the doors of Congress for admission into the Union, and they are rudely repulsed, and their very Memorial kicked out, as if they had no right to appear there, no right to exercise the privilege of petition. The appeal to Congress must now be made through the American people. It is to be seen whether they will not protect free citizens from foreign invasion, from violence and oppression, from false and treacherous officers of the Government, who are leagued with their oppressors. Such a practical issue as this will appeal with irresistible power. Leaving other considerations of national policy to the decision of the times that shall come after us, let us, so far as we can, make this the great issue—the sole issue at this election. These people have agreed upon a form of State Government, have adopted a Constitution, have evinced a desire to be among us; let us see who will drive them back from the halls of Congress, or who will seek by cavil to keep them out till they are reduced into subjection to Slavery. [Applause.] Let this be the one issue. Let us scatter in every place of resort the arguments for the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State. Till this is settled, let us not trouble ourselves with abstract questions.

WM. C. NOYES, Esq., was loudly called for, and spoke briefly. He said the new political ranks had a compound of all parties—there are Hard-Shells and Soft-Shells, and some gentlemen who are suspected of having in years past been on intimate terms with the Albany Regency, and there are some Whigs—not those of the fossiliferous strata, (laughter) but Whigs of Progress, whose hopes and affections are not all buried in the graves of their leaders, but who look to the interests of their fellow-men, and who do not desire to be viewed at some future day as curious specimens in some new Silurian museum. (Laughter.) Now, what has brought these men together—what is the use of this combination of men who never acted together before? The reason is, because the theory and practice of this Government is perverted, and is attempted to be perverted much more, by the interference of the Government, in the perpetuation of Slavery. And if, fellow-citizens, we permit these efforts, it will not only promote the extension of Slavery in the new Territories, but will enslave the Free States and the population of the Free States. The speaker referred to the Lemmon Slave case, now being argued by gentlemen from Virginia in the Supreme Court, touched up South Carolina for her wish to restore the Slave trade, and made an effective appeal for an organization, prompt and effective for the purpose of putting down the attempted interference with the privileges of the Free States. In regard to the condition of Kansas, he desired to say a single word. There, undoubtedly, the great battle is to be fought. It may be fought peaceably, by force of argument—or forcibly, by force of arms, and by resort to bloodshed. My opinion is, that, if such an unfortunate result should follow, it will be in consequence of the intervention of the armed soldiers of the United States [illegible] acting under the order of a President of the United States who disregards the wishes of the people of the United States. [Applause.] If martyrs fall, in such a contest as that, the blood of the martyrs will again prove the seed of the church. [Great applause.] And when those martyrs are laid in their honored and honorable graves, there will be written upon their monuments the epitaph that told of the deeds of the brave band who fell in the pass of Thermopylæ,—"Tell our fellow citizens that we lie here in obedience to Freedom and the Constitution." [Applause.]

Mr. GRINNELL came forward at the conclusion of Mr. NOYES' speech, and announced the following gentlemen as the Republican Executive Committee for the City of New-York:

ISAAC SHERMAN,	WM. C. NOYES,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,	JOHN F. CUMMINGS,
CHARLES W. ELLIOT.	

Letters were received from the following gentlemen, heartily approving the cause, and regretting their inability to attend. From Senators Seward, Sumner and Wilson, Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Hon. Martin Butts, Hon. O. B. Matteson, Hon. M. W. Delay, of Kansas, Hon. Zenas Clark, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, James D. Fessenden, Hon. E. B. Morgan, Hon. S. Galloway, Hon. E. P. Hurlbut, Hon. T. C. Day, Hon. F. E. Spinner, Hon. W. H. Kelsey, Wm. C. Bryant, Hon. S. Colfax, Hon. H. W. Taylor, Hon. R. Balcom, B. Wade, U. S. S., Hon. S. H. Titus.

The meeting adjourned at 11 P. M., with three hearty cheers.

Academy of Music.

The always welcome, and of course popular opera of the "Puritans," was given on Monday evening to a numerous audience with admirable effect. Whatever deficiencies were noticeable in other *rôles* were more than compensated by the faithful and exquisite singing of LA GRANGE. Sig. BRIGNOLI was heartily welcomed on his reappearance after his late accident. To-night "William Tell" is to be repeated, with BADIALI substituted as the baritone for MORELLI, relieved from service on account of indisposition.

Funeral of the late Mr. Robert Kelly.

The Church of Rev. Dr. HUTTON, in Washington-square, was crowded yesterday afternoon on occasion of the solemnities of the funeral of the late Mr. ROBERT KELLY. Among those present were the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, together with many members of the Common Council, deputations from the Board of Education, from the Chamber of Commerce, from the Alumni of Columbia College, from the Directors of the Life and Trust Company, also from the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in which Association the deceased took an active interest.

The body of the deceased was borne into the Church during a solemn dirge on the organ, and after the remains had been deposited below the pulpit in the usual manner, the choir sang the well-known anthem, "I heard a voice from heaven, saying, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Rev. Dr. DICKINSON, Rev. Dr. DEWITT and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE,—the previous services at the residence of the deceased having been performed by Drs. HUTTON and WILLIAMS.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON introduced the service, after which Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS read the funeral discourse. Rev. Dr. DEWITT concluded with prayer,—the body being afterwards carried for interment to the Marble Cemetery in Second street.

Council of Bergen.

The present Council of Bergen will meet for the last time on Friday, at the Bergen Hotel. The next Council will then organize.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Rockwell.

In this Court, yesterday, the Calendar for the day was disposed of, and the following announced for this day: Nos. 25 to 44, both inclusive.

[illegible] Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES ALMOST UNABLE TO describe their symptoms, [illegible] They find themselves nervous, weak, and physically prostrated; they have a terrible sinking at the pit of the stomach, a feverish brow, a fetid breath, and a gloomy, foreboding mind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and diseased liver. HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and emaciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., proprietors, Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane sts., are our wholesale agents in New-York, and sold by Mrs. HAYES Brooklyn, and all druggists, grocers and hotels.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, as also at the late Fair of the American Institute, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen, cured by this truss, may be seen at their office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York. Also, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, ankle socks for varicose veins; also, ladies', gentlemen's, misses' and boys' superior shoulder braces. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York; also, at MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, No. 5 West 4th-st, Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS—GENIN'S LATEST STYLE.—The most splendid soft hat of the season is GENIN'S oriental. Its color is ashes of roses; its style and quality elegant beyond comparison. There can be no question with any gentleman of taste that the oriental takes the lead in the soft-hat department, and excels in tint, as well as finish, any soft hat ever imported or manufactured in this country. The shape of the soft hat is varied to suit different ages. At GENIN'S will be found precisely the style of hat suitable to boyhood, youth, middle and old age. Sold wholesale and retail at

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demands for my ointments for the cure of old scrofulous sores, I shall be at No. 4, Plymouth House, from 28th inst. to May 2d. All that are troubled with humor are respectfully invited to call from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of cassimeres, vestings, coatings, &c., at

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with recitations. Training in the practice with courts, juries, witnesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

EXTRAORDINARY!
Low prices for English Carpets.
Crossley's velvets, 11s., tapestries, 7s. 6d.
Handsome ingrains, 3s. 6d., super ingrains, 5s.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION!—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale, at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

GOLD PENS FOR THE MILLION.—GOLD PEN and Pencil case for $1 can be had at TYTLER'S Jewelry store, No. 376 Grand-st., where you can supply yourselves with all sizes of Pens at equally low prices.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—THE GENUINE ARticle has the name of WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT on every spool. No. 37 Nassau-st.

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] TRUCHTWANGER, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

Evergreen Trees.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large assortment of Evergreen Trees, adapted to give a Winter residence [illegible] and beauty of Summer. [illegible] can be furnished at $10 to $70 per 100, and [illegible] per 100.

Catalogues of all the varieties of Evergreen and Deciduous Ornamental Trees, Fruit-Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, [illegible] Plants, &c., can be had at No. 30 Wall-st., basement.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, and the discoverer, Prof. VERGNES, are in constant attendance at No. 710 Broadway. From one to five of these baths will cure mercurial affections, rheumatism, painter's colic, fever and ague, debility, paralysis, contracted muscles, eruptions, salt-rheum and the like. They guarantee the removal of all metals and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections [illegible]. Special department for ladies.

None Except those who have Suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Consultations on all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.—As heretofore, from 9 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 502 Broadway. Private instructions, the result of twenty years' experience, given to medical practitioners on the operations and practical treatment of these delicate organs, including the operations for removing cataract with Jacob's needles, without pain or danger, and on the use of many other invaluable instruments procured during my late sojourn in Europe; the ophthalmoscope and new specula for ascertaining the exact condition in disease and health of the interior of the eye and ear, &c. &c. My Treatise on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior artificial eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.
JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial—is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Masonic Notice.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to attend a Special Meeting of the Lodge on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, at their new room No. 207 Bowery. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. By order of
JOHN J. BULM, W. M.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

King's Cough Candy.—For coughs, colds, asthma, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.
It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

[illegible] Believe—You are positively obliged to resort to calomel or blue pill for billious attacks, headache or sickness which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 186 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

To Southern Travelers.—The superior double-engine steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk and Petersburg. Passengers going further South connect with Southern railway roads at both places.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

A Positive Cure for Rheumatism, pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

[illegible] Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 63 Nassau-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 150 Atlantic-st., [illegible] and 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes—Extra large size, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $3 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

To Political Parties.—To be let—The Broadway House Committee-room, known for the last twenty years as the "Head-quarters of the Whig party." Apply to JOHN HOOPE, No. 462 Broadway.

The Rt. Rev. Provisional Bishop of New-York will hold a confirmation at Grace Chapel, Astor-place, (Mercantile Library Lecture Room) THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Read the Beautiful Story—"MARY DOYLE, OR THE WEXFORD HEROINE," in the *Irish American* of this week. Price 3 cents.

Now is the Time to Strengthen and Invigorate the System.—For which purpose there is nothing better than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS, only 50 cents per bottle. General Depôt No. 362 Hudson-st.

As a Spring Medicine—For giving tone and energy to the digestive organs, and for strengthening the system generally, there is nothing better than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. 50 cents per bottle. Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st.

For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint—Weakness and Debility, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, use KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. General Depôt No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

Those Recovering from Sickness—Cannot use a better tonic and stomach regulator than KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS. Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st. 50 cents per bottle.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE PERSON—Who rode in a sixth-avenue car from Chambers to Thirty-[illegible]-st., on Saturday evening Feb. 23, please communicate immediately with "34th-st. and 5th-av. under shadow of tree," &c., to the party who "refused to give names," stating when and where an interview may be had, to X. L. D., this office.

MRS. MARY E. C. BANCROFT—Is requested to call at the Box office of National Theatre without delay. Any person giving such information as will lead to the address of the above lady will be liberally rewarded.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves.
H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.
Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 94 6th-av. a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $65, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—A full set of rosewood, covered with brocatel, used but very little, and not soiled; made by one of the best makers in New-York. It is a splendid article, and will be sold at a bargain if called for this day after 1 P. M. Some new carpets, and other furniture for sale. Apply at No. 58 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 40 and 42 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a superior stock with our new-invented cushions, with slate and marble beds. Good second-hand tables for sale cheap. Private houses furnished, and orders by mail attended to. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES—Manufactured by G. WINTER, Nos. 145 and 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry.—A superior assortment, (silver, rosewood and mahogany,) constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to, and cases well packed for shipping.

M. W. KING & SON—Manufacturers of chairs especially adapted for invalids, also mounting-house chairs, library chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, &c., No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 8 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

RECLINING CHAIRS.—Of every description, at M. W. KING & SON'S, No. 468 Broadway, and No. 109 Mercer-st.; also, invalid wheel chairs, chamber chairs, bed chairs, library chairs, office chairs, &c., &c.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the great variety of chairs, for comfort and convenience, manufactured and for sale by M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1831.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. E. J. TODD, No. 98 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Invalids will find chairs that they can sit or lie in in any position, with ease and comfort, at the Chair Warerooms of M. W. KING & SON, No. 468 Broadway and No. 109 Mercer-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom on the second floor may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at six o'clock.

BOARDING.—On Union Square.—A family removing to the above desirable location on the 1st of May, are prepared to receive applications for the choice of rooms from families or single gentlemen. Address J. C. W., box No. 120 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A strictly [illegible] in Williamsburg, near the [illegible] three or four single gentlemen [illegible] with partial board [illegible] Address M. B. C. [illegible]

BOARD [illegible] can be accommodated [illegible] with partial board in a private [illegible] minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address X. H. X., this office.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant front parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a small family, at No. 73 2d-av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, pleasant rooms with good partial board for gentlemen in a private family. Address, (with real name,) W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ADAMS-STREET.—(Corner High,) Brooklyn. Two parlors and adjoining bedrooms, on first floor, new and elegantly furnished, to let. Terms to gentleman and wife $15, or single gentlemen $8 each, which includes dinners, gas, and use of parlors and piano. Less where dinners are not required. Apply at No. 126 Adams-st., Brooklyn; or, Box No. 1,274 New-York Post-Office. J. W. S.

BOARD WANTED.—Two single gentlemen require, immediately, a couple of good-sized rooms on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea. House must contain gas and baths, and be situated between Bleecker and 8th sts., and near Broadway. An answer suitable to this advertisement, and stating terms, which must be moderate, will receive attention. Address W. G. S., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and gentleman in a plain quiet family, that takes a couple of boarders for company rather than to make money. Terms about $7 per week. Best references given and required. Would partly furnish their own room. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, stating convenience and accommodation.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes permanent board in a social family, where music and art are appreciated, and beauty cultivated as an ornament to the stern realities of life. Address, with particulars and terms, CLIVE, *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a quiet respectable family, for an elderly couple. In the upper part of the City preferred. State terms. Address WHITFIELD, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A nicely furnished room will be let to a gentleman and his wife, in one of the pleasantest streets in Brooklyn; 20 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South ferries, and 3 minutes from cars and stages. House modern. Terms $10 50 per week, including gas. Also accommodations for two gentlemen, who would room together. Terms $8 per week, for both. Address, for three days, A. A. A., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large and pleasant front room and bedroom, in the first story; the house is pleasantly located, between South and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry-st. References required.

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ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.
Also, his Linen department, which is now complete, at prices that can not fail to insure their ready sale. Being our own importers, we are able to defy competition.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st.

FRENCH JACONET MUSLINS,
(From Auction,)
At 1s 6d. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HABIT CLOTHS,
FRENCH CASSIMERES, FANCY DRILLINGS, &c., for Men's and Boys' Summer wear, (cut in any length.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TOWLE & CO.'S FAILURE,
No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
DRESS GOODS.
500 pieces Delaines, from 1s. to 2s.
250 pieces Challies, at 2s., worth 4s.
300 pieces printed Lawns, from 6d. to 2s.
On sale, for the benefit of creditors.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

COLUMBIAN HALL BANKRUPTCY.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Five hundred beautiful Stella Shawls, at $5.
Three hundred and twenty magnificent do., at $6,
On sale, for benefit of creditors,
At No. 261 Grand-st.
G. B. WILLIAMS.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
IN RICH LACE GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
Point sets, Collars, Mantillas, &c. Also, Paris Embroideries in sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Basques, Skirts, &c. N. B.—A lot of guipure bands at half their value.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 387 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER
WILL OFFER FOR SALE, THIS MORNING,
A very beautiful assortment of
MANTILLAS,
at unusually low prices. No. 72 Canal-st.

FOUNTAIN'S
INDIA AND CHINA DRESS GOODS, CURIOSITIES, &C.—No. 653 BROADWAY.
N. B.—A full assortment of Chinese and French fans.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES
INDIA WASHING SILKS AT 4s.
CHENE PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, 5s. to 6s., THIS MORNING, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 72 Canal-st.

OPENED ON MONDAY.
STELLA SHAWLS of the richest designs and choicest colors. Five qualities only $6, worth $10.
C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.)
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED LINENS—Table Cloths, colored Table Covers, Towels, Napkins, Diapers, Curtains, Curtain Muslins, Toilet Quilts, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Ginghams, Prints, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Park-place, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
Of the most fashionable style,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At HABLEY'S, No. 84 John-st.

NEW RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.
Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low.
L. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve-scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $[illegible] to $1,000.
"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.
Second-hand Pianos at $30, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, Manufacturer of the celebrated "Modern Improved Piano-fortes," invites all lovers of music to call and test the quality of his instruments, which have become so celebrated, and the demand so great, that he has enlarged his facilities for manufacturing and will keep on hand and for sale, at the lowest factory prices, the most beautiful as well as durable Pianos ever made in the United States, fully warranted by the manufacturer. Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS THIS WEEK ONLY.—Superior piano-fortes by the first City makers, in beautiful rosewood cases, a variety of styles, all new and fully warranted. Prices from $150 to $250 for instruments worth $300 and $400. Sold to close the concern. The building to rent, No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway.
W. OSBORN & CO.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the cor. of Canal-st. and Broadway (up stairs). A large assortment on hand to rent or for sale by paying monthly installments. Excellent melodeons at No. 419 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st. H. B. MATHEWS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾ octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 335 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 29th-st. and 9th-av.

35 PIANO-FORTES AT GREAT BARGAINS—Prices: $15, $30, $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, and extra carved 7 octave $350. or to let at $1 50, $2, $3, $4, $5, and $6 a month, at No. 296 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET.
VALUABLE OFFICES TO LET
in building corner Broadway and Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank.
Inquire in Bank.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. JOSEPH WORSTER—Having returned from the South, will resume his practice. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., at No. 119 9th-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]—THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.—This world renowned and unrivaled [illegible], will continue to receive [illegible] at the above Hall every
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY,
When he is assisted by the celebrated
DR. VALENTINE
in his Comic Parlor Entertainment.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.
Liberal arrangements will be made with Schools for the afternoon entertainments.
Performances commence AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
GENERAL TOM THUMB begs to inform the public that he is the real ORIGINAL GENERAL who has traveled for the last 12 years under the auspices of P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and is now performing on his own responsibility and under his own management.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.—Second Circle, [illegible] cents. [illegible] at HALL'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
First appearance this Season of
Signor BADIALI.
On WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1856, will be presented for the second time, [illegible]
WILLIAM TELL.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Signora BERTUCCA-MARETZEK,
Signori SOLLCIONI,
BADIALI,
AMODIO, and COLETTI,
in the principal rôles.
MAX MARETZEK .... Director and Conductor.

HIAWATHA—TWENTY-THIRD RECITATION.—THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON! THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTISTE
MISS KIMBERLY,
Will give her twenty-third recitation of
HIAWATHA,
In DODWORTH'S FASHIONABLE CONCERT SALOON,
FRIDAY EVENING, May 2.
In BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 1.
In NEWARK, N. J., LIBRARY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRENCH PERFORMANCE.
Benefit offered to MISS SARAH FELIX, sister of Mlle. Rachel.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 3, 1856.
LE PROTEGE SANS LE SAVOIR,
Vaudeville—Mr. Scribe, Mlle. Zoe Wolfand.
The third act of LE MISANTHROPE,
Of Moliere, Mlle. Sarah Felix.
Il faut qu'un PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMEE,
Proverbe of Mr. Alfred de Musset, Mlle. Sarah Felix.
LE BOUGEOIR,
Comedie of M. Clement Caraguel, Mlle. Sarah Felix.
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Tickets .... [illegible]
Orchestra seats, secured in advance .... [illegible]
Third Tier .... [illegible]
Tickets can be secured on Wednesday at Niblo's.
Doors open at 8¼ o'clock, performance to commence at [illegible].

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6¾—to commence at 7½.—Tickets, 50 cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1856.
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY,
MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY.
Positively last night of the
RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
Last time of Antoine as the White Warrior.
Last time of Marzetti as the Red Gnome.
Grand divertissement of
SEVEN NATIONAL DANCES,
by Mlle. Robert and the Ballet Company.
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.
Jeannette.... Mme. Marzetti | Jeannot.... [illegible]

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—A GENUINE TRIUMPH! SUCCESS UNDOUBTED! The new and original Comedy, in three acts,
THE EVIL GENIUS.
Received with acclamations. Everybody called out. Dances encored. New scenery applauded. TUESDAY this very popular piece will be repeated. Bluemore, BURTON; Cooley, Mr. BRADLEY; Waddy, Mr. PERRY; Miss Clara, with song, Mrs. C. HOWARD; Lady Aurora, Mrs. A. PARKER; Mr. Montgomery, [illegible] HUGHES; with new scenery by Heilge, new dances by Mr. Frederick. To conclude with the laughable piece of
JENNY LIND,
in which Mrs. C. HOWARD will appear.
On THURSDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and THE TOODLES.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER. [illegible]
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, April 30, the performance will commence with the drama of the
MARBLE HEART.
The Sculptor .... Mr. G. Jordan
Aspasia .... Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BROADWAY THEATER.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee, W. [illegible], Stage Manager. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, April 30, will be performed the Drama called
UNCLE PAT'S CABIN.
To be followed by the new Burletta, in one act, of
WIDOW BEDOTT.
To conclude with the Farce of
BARNEY, THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, April 30, 1856, will be presented Knowles' fine Play of
THE WIFE.
St. Pierre....... Mr. Wallack | Leonardo....... Mr. [illegible]
Antonio....... Mr. Dyott | Mariana....... Mrs. Hoey
To conclude with the Farce of
DEAF AS A POST.
Tristram Sappy, Mr. Holland | Sally Maggs.... Miss [illegible]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING, April 30, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
NAPOLEON.
Succeeded by
THE YOUTHFUL BRIGAND.
To be followed by the Drama of the
MANIAC LOVER.
The whole to conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

THE GRAND OPERA, LA SPIA.—Composed by Signor ARDITI, and founded upon Cooper's celebrated novel of *The Spy*, as performed at the Academy of Music. This grand Opera, at the solicitation of many of the principal patrons of music, will be published, for piano-forte and voices, by subscription. The subscriptions are opened at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway; and at DESCOMBE'S Music Store, No. 703 Broadway. The subscription for the entire work is limited to $6 per copy.

WILL CLOSE.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Thirty-first Annual Exhibition of Original Works by living artists, now open daily at No. 548 Broadway, will close on SATURDAY NIGHT, May 10. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec. N. A.

POETRY AND MUSIC.—Mr. FLEMING'S SIXTH DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT, At Brooklyn Athenæum, WEDNESDAY EVENING. Double attraction at half price—the [illegible], and Mrs. W. M. FLEMING and Miss ELOISE BRIDGES. The seventh on Friday evening next.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 130 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Hope Chapel. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The lion of England of fighting is tired—
Well he may,
But until the last insect and rat has expired,
Our LYON will slay.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS—For the destruction of bed bugs, roaches, rats and mice. No. 424 Broadway, and No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

JAMES M. TYTLER—Dealer in watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, No. 376 Grand-st., invites the attention of the public to his stock of the above-mentioned goods, which he is selling at low prices. Gold pens retailed at wholesale prices; all goods warranted as represented.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Gaines,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. N. Whitehouse,
Augustus C. Downing,	Joseph Hoyland,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
[illegible] Townsend,	William H. Gary,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
[illegible] Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert R. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	F. P. Grand Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DR. ROBACK IN CINCINNATI.—The newspapers of the West are full of the wonders performed by the celebrated astrologer and magician, Dr. C. W. ROBACK. Diseases are cured, robberies are discovered, predictions verified, marriages brought about, law suits settled, and every species of business in which [illegible] arranged through his agency. The most incredulous admit his prophetic powers. Medicines are sent by [illegible]. Address Dr. C. W. Roback, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. The Astrological Almanac for 1856 forwarded gratis to any part of the United States.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough plain pastry cook, and superior laundress; will be found honest and faithful in the discharge of her duties, and to study the interest of her employer. Highest testimonials given. Wages not so much an object as a good home. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By 2 girls of neat [illegible]; one [illegible] cook, and to do the washing and [illegible] of a private family; makes excellent bread and biscuit; [illegible] butter. The other as chambermaid and waitress, will do waiting in a private family. The cook will [illegible], the other [illegible], if in one family, Dutchess County or [illegible] 8 years and 6 months' reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as [illegible] cook. A first-rate washer and ironer. She will do general housework in a small, private family. The best of City reference from her last place. Up town preferred. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls—the one an American—the other a [illegible]; the former as chambermaid and waitress, in the country; the latter as chambermaid or waitress in a hotel in this City, or the city of Troy, N. Y. Apply at No. [illegible] Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant woman, who has had many years' experience as a nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at NELSON'S fancy store, No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; [illegible] to do chamberwork, and assisting in washing; has good references. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 124 Mott-st., 4th floor, front-room. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible] woman, as cook, in a private family going to reside in the country during the Summer. Best of city references given, with regard to character and capability. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., two doors East of [illegible]-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, and to wash and iron, by a woman of much experience; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, dress-making, &c. Call at No. 72 [illegible]-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By three protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, a light-colored girl, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 133 East 29th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West [illegible]-st., near the 8th-av. Can produce the best City reference from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, and give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-av., 4th floor back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl as seamstress or lady's maid and traveling companion; understands dressmaking. City reference of the first character given. Call at the Everett House Druggist store, corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as waiter or chamberwork and plain sewing; is capable of fulfilling either; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, No. 27 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as seamstress or light chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 10 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER, BY a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly well and has the best of City references. Address [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English Protestant girl, to go as a seamstress with a family going to Europe; has no objections to take care of children. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a competent and respectable young woman. Would go as laundress. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family; one who can give good reference, and is willing to go a short distance from the City, in a pleasant country village, may find a permanent situation, where she will receive liberal wages, by applying at No. [illegible] Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock this day.

GIRLS WANTED—For the City and country. High wages and immediate employment in any department of service. Reference required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. [illegible] Bowery. C. MASON.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—At No. 309 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn, who speaks English; or a colored girl, to cook and do general housework. None need apply but those who are competent, and can bring good references.

VISITING GOVERNESS—A lady who has received a first-rate education in Europe, chiefly in Paris, wishes for an engagement; she speaks English, French, and German, equally well; likewise teaches Italian, Spanish, the harp, piano, painting, and the higher English branches. E. M. L., Times Office.

TEACHER.—A graduate of Harvard, who has taught two years elsewhere with success, wishes an engagement as teacher. Private pupils preferred. He is permitted to refer to President Walker and Prof. Felton, of Harvard College, and to Rev. D. Bellows and Prof. Owen, of this City. Address R. J. G., at the Tribune Office.

TEACHER.—A lady desires a situation as visiting governess. Address TEACHER, New-Brighton, S.I.

A LADY—Competent to teach music, French and drawing, with the usual branches of a thorough English education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family in New-York, or a short distance from the City. Best references given. Address G., No. 25 West 22d-st.

PROOF-READING.—A gentleman of classical education and of experience, is desirous of employment in some publishing house in New-York, after May 1. Address G. H. E., at DODD'S bookstore, Brick Church Chapel; to whom, also, the advertiser is permitted to refer.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery commission house; a young man from the City or country to go West, and establish himself in the grocery and produce commission trade. A person with a few hundred dollars at his command can make a very desirable arrangement by addressing H. M. & Co., Box No. 2,469, Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

NURSE WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of children, and do plain sewing. A protestant preferred. The best references will be required. Call at No. 26 West 32d-st., on Thursday, May 1, at from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

BAR-KEEPER.—A young man wishes a situation as bar-keeper; he understands the business, and can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for to-day, B. A. B., Times office. No objection to go a short distance in country.

AS TRAVELING MAID.—A very respectable Metropolitan woman wishes a situation. She has the highest testimonials, is an excellent seamstress, &c. For full particulars, apply to the Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 14[illegible] Grand-st.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED—Two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook and the other as chambermaid, to proceed with a family to San Francisco. They must have the best of City references, and be able to pay part of their passage. Address, stating name, references, &c., C. H. D., this office.

SERVANTS.—All those who have not yet got suited with a good domestic are informed that, by calling at the Employment Office, No. 450 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., they will find those who are competent and have good recommendations.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A competent hotel book-keeper desires an engagement in this City or at some watering place for the Summer months. Can give good reference. Address for one week J. C. T., Times office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To take sole charge of a confectionery. Best of reference required as to integrity, &c. Address E. G., post-paid, this office, or apply at No. 3 City Hall-place.

GOOD COOK WANTED.—No others need apply. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 4 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR WANTED—On Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; one who is experienced and fully competent to stitch on fine linen can secure a good situation by applying at LITCHFIELD & BRADY'S, No. 97 William-st.

WANTED AT NO. 766 BROADWAY—Salesmen, clerks, porters, waiters, barkeepers, coachmen and boys to learn trades, cooks, housekeepers, chambermaids, &c. LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

BOY WANTED—In a counting room. One who lives with his parents preferred. Those that are quick at figures, and can write a good plain hand, may address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—At the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 11[illegible] 8th-av., about 17 years of age, to learn the business.

BOY WANTED—About fifteen years of age, as clerk in a Jewelry store. Must reside below Broome-st. Address B. B. & CO., at this office.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

REMOVAL.—WILSON G. HUNT & CO. have removed from the corner of Maiden-lane and William-st. to the corner of Park-place and Church-st.

M. MORGAN & SON—Have removed to No. 37 William-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. M. MORGAN & SON.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK—Has removed his office to No. [illegible] Broadway.

THE HANOVER BANK—IS REMOVED to No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE—Wedding, at home and visiting cards, card cases, &c. Business cards, bill heads, portraits, notes, checks, drafts, &c., at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—South of 39th-st., near 5th-av. Two 4-story and basement brown-stone front houses, size of buildings 25 by 55 feet, built and finished in the most substantial and elegant style. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or GEO. T. HAMILTON, or at No. 109 East 21st-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 39th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM EYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A small house, 22 by 28, pleasantly situated, with six rooms and basement; lot 50 by 178. Near churches, public and private schools and railroad depot. One hour distant from New-York, and six trains daily. Apply to WILLIAM JINKINS, Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A new and commodious house on Staten Island, in an elegant neighborhood, about three-quarters of a mile from the Ferry. It will be sold at a very low price. D. SHEPHERD, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class three-story and basement brick house No. 96 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., three rooms deep, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply at the house from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A two-story cottage house, No. 14 South 6th-st., Williamsburg. Inquire at No. 12, one minute's walk from Peck-slip Ferry.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The corner frame building, with lot 40 feet deep, southwest corner Allen and Stanton-st.; a desirable and an old grocery stand. For terms inquire No. 197 Bowery.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 10 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 420 feet front by 200, beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. The view of the river is unsurpassed. Convenient outbuildings, carriage-house, &c. &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND COTTAGES—On the North River, near the Depot. Also, farms, houses, and lots, in great variety, for sale on favorable terms. Also a variety of property for exchange. Inquire of D. F. VANLIEU & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 61 Chambers-st., adjoining Stewart's store.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A small house, built three years ago, with six acres of land, finely situated in a healthy neighborhood, within one hour's steamboat conveyance of the city. Price $3,500. Address Box No. 894 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Four acres of land on the Newtown plank road, four miles from the ferry; double two-story house, ten rooms, parlor newly papered, sliding doors, well and cistern at the door, barn, cow-house, and large poultry-house. Also, a tenant house, situation high and healthy, on a stage route near Flushing Railroad, will be let or leased at a moderate rate. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, at Fishkill, with a fine river view, near the railroad station house; nearly new, modern style, 8 rooms; lot contains ¾ of an acre. Good garden, barn, &c., in good repair. Very desirable and convenient for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $4,000. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 53 Wall-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 65 acres of land, 48 miles from New-York, pleasantly situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Greenfarms, Conn., two miles from the villages of Westport and Southport, near the margin of Long Island Sound, and overlooking the same. On the place is a large and convenient house, and all necessary outbuildings.

The land is of superior quality, well watered by never-failing springs. The place is convenient to the Sound for fishing, and a fine beach for bathing, with good roads. The place has two handsome building situations, overlooking the Sound, and could be divided into two good farms. For further particulars, inquire of FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Westport, Conn.

$3,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A very valuable and desirable lot of ground on 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., is a good lot for erecting a first-class house. $1,500 can remain for a term of years. Address J. K. H., Daily Times office.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—A desirable and commodious residence in Yonkers, on the west side of Warburton-av., just north of Point-st., within three minutes' walk of the Glenwood depot. The house contains all the modern improvements, and has three lots of ground attached, with choice fruit trees, etc. Price low and terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to S. JONES, No. 27 Wall-st., or G. G. BARNARD, No. 371 Broadway.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 16 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—For sale, 17 acres of land, beautifully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad station, Post-Office, churches, &c. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers, and is decidedly the most desirable unimproved property in the township. Apply to H. A. HOWE, No. 18 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J.—The place includes 3½ acres, within a few minutes' walk from the centre of the town, and is located adjoining a beautiful sheet of water, upon the banks of which is a boat-house, with boat, &c. The house is a modern Italian cottage, with hot and cold water on three stories, bath-room, water closet, furnace, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, with a full supply of fruit and shade trees. A good garden, barn and stable, with water on two floors and other conveniences. The situation commands scenery and views of remarkable loveliness. Apply to the subscriber. WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 26[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—With 52 acres, situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, eight miles from Ithaca, N. Y. All kinds of fruit trees on the place, &c., &c. Price $9,000, cost $12,000; location the most healthy in the State. Inquire in paper-store No. 391 Grand-st., corner of Suffolk, where plan can be seen, or of THOMAS JONES, on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near the Bath House, Long Island, (former residence of Rev. Isaac P. Labagh,) commanding a view of the ocean, and consisting of 23 acres of highly cultivated land, with a double house, barn and other outbuildings, and a great variety of fruit trees and a choice selection of shrubbery. Inquire of JACOB CARPENTER, No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Half an hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c., stable and out houses. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR SALE—On the line of Railroad between New-York and Philadelphia.—There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some 70 feet, overlooking a flourishing town, and 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. It is situated at Rahway, N. J., one mile from the Railroad depot; 19 miles, by Railroad, from New-York; (double track.) Cars ply 10 times each way daily. For further particulars, address WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—The property known as the John-st. M. E. Church, on the westerly side of John-st., between Nassau and William sts., about 42 feet front by 85 feet deep, more or less. Party walls; title indisputable. Apply to BENJ. W. BENSON, Beekman Insurance Office, No. 8 Wall-st., or to SEELY BROWN, No. 59 Nassau-st.

$2,200.—FOR SALE HOUSE AND LOT—No. 234 South 4th-st., East Brooklyn, 3 stories, 8 rooms, gas, marble mantels and range. Price $2,200—$1,500 mortgage—$700 merchandise. Apply on the premises, or No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

PERHAM TICKETS.—A quantity of stocks and good farming and milling lands in Pennsylvania for sale. Perham Tickets will be taken in whole or part payment. Apply to GEO. HATTON & CO., No. 133 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THROG'S NECK.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, having an extensive water front, situated on a bluff, commanding extensive and beautiful views of great variety. The place contains about seven acres, abundance of shade and ornamental trees, ground tastefully laid out, flower garden stocked with standard roses, plants, &c. For boating, bathing and fishing, the place is acknowledged to be one of the finest on the Sound. The mansion is in Gothic style, containing 22 rooms, with closets, bath-room, water-closets, large kitchen and laundry, stationary wash-tubs, ranges, hot and cold water throughout the house, furnace, observatory, piazza in front, front and back stairs. The out buildings consist of gardener's lodge, gardener's house, ice-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

SELECT LOTS FOR SALE—On Murray Hill and 5th-av.; 7 lots northwest corner of 38th st. and 5th-av.; 6 do. on southwest corner of same; 4 inside lots, with one in rear, at a bargain, on east side, between 37th and 38th sts. Also, a 5th-av. corner on 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th and 39th sts. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 115 acres, with spacious and convenient out-buildings, situated on the banks of Skaneateles Lake. It is five miles from the New-York Central and Syracuse and Binghamton Railroads. For particulars inquire at No. 1 Cedar-st., where the owner may be seen till 1st of May.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a farm or country residence, property in Brooklyn, located 5 blocks from Brooklyn City Hall. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, 1st floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE, AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depots. By WM. JINKINS, Agent.

MONKEY FOR SALE.—A very nice and tame young monkey. No. 333 7th-av., corner of 31st-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ONE PAIR FINE BAY CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE—16 hands high, and in excellent condition. Cost $1,000. Will be sold cheap, as the owner is about leaving the City. May be seen at Benson's stable, corner Union and Court sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN POUGHKEEPSIE—Two of the new block of seven brick, neat three-story London basement houses, just finished, on Vassar-place, Main-st., with front court yards and balconies, and all the modern improvements complete, marble mantels, gas fixtures, hydrant, spring and filtered rain water, furnaces, &c. Will be let at the low rent of $300 per annum to two small, neat, tidy families, if applied for soon. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York; or Mr. VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A large and commodious house, surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, between 80th and 81st sts. and between 1st and 2d avs., commanding a fine view of Long Island and East River; an excellent well of pure water. The grounds will be kept in fine order, with shrubs and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, gardener, No. 161 East 81st-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A large four-story first-class brick house, within a few steps of the Park, Broad-st. and the New Market, and 4 minutes' walk from the Depot. Water and gas in the house, and large yard with choice fruit. A very desirable place for a genteel family. Possession, 1st of May. Rent $450. Apply from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. to A. L. DENNIS, No. 26 Park-row.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable two-story and attic house and stable on 57th st., with about sixteen lots laid out in garden, with fruit trees, grape vines, &c., comprising advantages of a City and country residence, suitable for a respectable family; easy communication day and night every two minutes by the 2d and 3d av. railroads. Inquire of Dr. J. W. SCHMIDT, No. 5 East 12th-st., near 5th-av., at 8 A. M. or 3½ P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—A genteel three-story and high basement brick house, No. 150 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., handsomely located, with fine garden, modern improvements, rent low, $750. Apply to LUSH & MOON, 4th-av., first door south of 23d-st.

Also, a neat two-story and attic cottage, with fine basement in 51st-st., near 5th-av.; carriage house on rear of adjoining lot. Rent $400.

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND TO LET.—A convenient and admirably located house in 79th-st., situated in the centre of 8 lots of ground, handsomely embellished with fruit and ornamental trees, and within three minutes' walk of two City railroads. Will be let cheap. Apply to HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern built, two-story house, situated on the 3d-av. and 106th-st., furnished with range, Croton water, bath and beautiful yard. Also, a three-story brick house, with store and stable, situated on 3d-av. and 104th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of E. B. McGOWN, 3d-av. and 105th-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; fine gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 72 6th-st., $700; Nos. 97 and 99 East 17th-st., $600 each, Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., $500 each; No. 53 East 27th-st., $700; 4th-av. and 93d st., with 9 lots, $600; several houses on 125th-st., and at Harlem, various streets and avenues, from $150 to $600 each—including gardens, &c. Apply immediately to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The large five-story building No. 179 Bleecker-st., southwest corner of Bleecker and Varick-place; arranged with all the modern improvements for a first-class boarding-house. Also, house No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Also, house No. 18 Mercer-st. Apply to A. T. STEWART, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE NEAR THE FIFTH-AVENUE.—The elegant new four-story brown-stone house on north side 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with every modern improvement. Numbers being irregular, the house will be known by the bill on it, with the name of H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., room No. 11.

HOUSE TO LET.—The snug two-story and attic brick house, No. 96 Bedford-st., next to corner of Barrow-st., front and rear basements and attic; rooms have hard-finished walls, Croton and wood-house in the yard. Will be let to one or two small families. Rent, $384. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—An elegant large five-story basement house, of recent construction, front and balcony freestone, finished in superior style, with all modern improvements. Location close to Broadway, No. 23 East 21st-st. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Northwest corner 34th-st. and 9th-av., a three-story house. Lot 100 feet on 34th-st.; stabling, &c., cheap. House on 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Store No. 399 9th-av. Four-story house on 37th st., $450, floors, &c., all at low rents. J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern-built three-story and basement house, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent to a good tenant with a small family $375. Apply at No. 307 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or to JNO. C. LOISCHER, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HOUSE TO LET.—On 99th-st., near 2d-av. Railroad, a new house, with 4 lots of ground, contains bath, water closets, wash trays, &c.; rent very low. Apply to S. RICHARDSON, No. 212 5th-av., or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, with marble mantels, grates, range, gas, &c., No. 548 Atlantic-st., above Powers, in a row of six new houses. Rent, $400. Apply at No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COCKS.

HOUSES TO LET—Two English-basement houses on 52d-st., between 11th-av. and North River; has a fine river view, and is a desirable place for a residence. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, on the premises, or No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET ON BERGEN HEIGHTS—Near the Ferry.—Two fine houses, on omnibus route; pure air and water; view unsurpassed; churches and schools. Rent $300. Apply at the office of the Daily Telegraph, No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very neat three-story house in 55th-st., desirably located and in perfect order, with gas fixtures, &c., complete. Rent $500. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 55th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class English basement house, containing twelve rooms, with all modern improvements. Can be seen by applying to No. 98 West 34th-st.; and also to F. STOUVENEL, No. 268 Centre-st.; or to G. W. YOUNG, No. 73 7th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 109 Greenwich-av., the small three-story and basement house; will be let low to a good tenant, and put in good order. Gas will be introduced if wanted. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depot, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET—In the fashionable part of Williamsburg; the three-story brick houses No. 7 4th-st. and No. 68 South 10th-st.; rent, $350. The houses are within three minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 88 Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts., three-story and basement house, recently put in perfect order; furnace, gas, chandeliers, bath, &c. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 68 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Rent $225—a two-story and basement cottage house, No. 120 Vanderbilt-av., a few doors from Myrtle. Can be seen at any time. Apply at No. 9 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—The four-story house and store, No. 8 Laurens-st.; also, the house, No. 8 Laurens-st. Apply to Mr. JARVIS, No. 192 Elm-st., or Mr. PITTS, No. 51 Grand-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—No. 378 Pacific-st., near Bond, at very low rent. Apply on the premises or to J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story basement brick house, 20 feet wide, No. 5[illegible] East 24th-st.; has gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises, or of H. C. CADY, No. 29 Wall st.

HOUSES TO LET AT BATH, L. I.—Three first-class houses fronting on the water, complete in every respect; stables, &c. Apply to ARCH & YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, or to Mrs. WANGER, Bath, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET—House No. 103 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts. If desired, will be altered to a store. Inquire at No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 160 31st-st., 2-story basement and counter-cellar, gas, hot and cold water, bath-tub, water closet, &c. Inquire at No. 147 30th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 5 Leroy-place, with large back building. Inquire of JAMES H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 191 East 15th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent $800. Inquire at Office No. 180 10th-st., near the 3d-av.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiters, water closets, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut-glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall filled, &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in a superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in this City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable. First-class Railroad Bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOTEL TO LET—In the large five-story brick building, having a front of 451 feet, known as Hunt's Hotel, at the South Ferry, fronting the Battery, East River, and Bay of New-York. The position and advantages for the above business are too well known to need further description. Constant communication with all parts of the City, from the omnibus stands in front of the hotel. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance on South-st.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For six months or one year, situated in 20th-st., near 4th-av. It is in excellent order, having been recently painted, and contains the improvements. Rent moderate, with immediate possession. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 68 South-st., at 11 o'clock, or through the Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—An elegant English basement house, No. 197 West 22d-st., in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hatfield's church, and in a most respectable neighborhood. If rented furnished, price of rent $1,000. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A handsome English basement house, replete with every convenience, and all modern improvements; elegantly furnished; situated in West 22d-st., No. 170½. House and furniture are new, and will be let low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—Pleasantly situated, No. 375 Pacific, near Bond-st. The house is very handsomely furnished. Rent, to a good tenant, $600. Apply at No. 378 Pacific-st., or J. R. SCHUYLER, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway. Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand. Apply at No. 137 Spring-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COTTAGES TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Two neat, comfortable and convenient cottages, containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar and four bedrooms, with garden attached, and excellent water privileges, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, a desirable place for a Summer residence. Rent $150 each. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or of Dr. MUNDY, at Factoryville, first landing this side of Port Richmond.

COTTAGE TO LET.—Rent, $160 per annum to a small genteel family, in Williamsburg, a pretty brick cottage, 7 rooms, beautifully papered; iron balcony, marble mantel, garden pump, and in excellent order; one mile from the ferry. Stages pass the door; churches, schools, markets, &c. Inquire at No. 452 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE TO LET—With kitchen, carriage house, and about three acres of ground, garden, grapes, and every variety of fruit and berries in profusion; healthily and beautifully located at Yonkers, 8 or 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot and steamboat wharf. Possession given immediately. For particulars, address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 1,796.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—With garden fruit, &c., pleasantly situated at East Orange, 1½ miles from Newark, New-Jersey, within 5 minutes' walk of a railroad station, where the cars stop eight times per day. For particulars, inquire of JAS. L. LEACH, Nos. 19 and 20 Washington Market, West-st., near Fulton-st., or of W. S. WALLACE, on the premises, East Orange, N. J.

COTTAGE TO LET—At Newtown, L. I. New two story cottage house and wagonhouse—well of good water by the door, with seven lots of ground, all in good order, with picket fence, within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot running from Flushing to Hunter's Point. Inquire No. 287 Delancey-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation, at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $300 and $350. Apply for particulars to H. L. RIKER, No. 159 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 363 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With three lots of ground on 155th-st., Carmansville. Communication by Hudson River Railroad. Time from Chambers-st., 45 minutes. Apply to J. GIFFIN, No. 30 Broadway.

OFFICE TO RENT.—The convenient and eligible office at No. 103 Nassau-st., cor. of Ann-st., 2d-story front, having 5 windows on Ann-st. and 3 on Nassau-st. It is one of the best offices on the street, the same that was formerly occupied by WM. H. McDONALD. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Now in complete order, in the premises 15 William-st., next door to the Corn Exchange Bank. The first floor is suitable for insurance, railroad and real estate offices. The upper rooms for brokers or lawyers. By R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET—Irving Savings' Bank Building, No. 96 Warren-st., suitable for lawyers or professional men. Rent low. Inquire of V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET—On the ground floor, No. 9 Jauncey-court, Wall-st. Possession given on the 1st of May. Apply on the premises. Iron safe for sale.

OFFICES TO LET—At No. 12 Broadway, a small office on second story, $150; a large office on third story, $300. Apply to P. D. GATES, on the premises.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS—Parlors on first floor, unfurnished, with entire use of range and privilege in kitchen; on bath-room floor three furnished rooms, to a family without children. Location, near Broadway and Grace Church, opposite 11th-st., at No. 96 4th-av. Family private. Best of reference given and required. Cars pass the door.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The gore of land at the intersection of Pearl-st., with the Bowery extension, together with the under ground privileges, from the Corporation, connected with the same. Proposals received for taking down the house No. 394 Pearl-st., and removing the material. Apply to DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place, and No. 18 Murray-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The three lofts of store No. 247 Water-st.—The lofts are very light, and well suited for manufacturing purposes. There is a pleasant office on second floor. Will be rented to a good tenant. Apply to WHITNEY & MORRIS.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A first-class two-story house and wing on Ovington-av., Bay Ridge, two minutes' walk from the termination of the Brooklyn 3d-av. Railroad, together with large vegetable and ornamental garden, and neat and commodious stable and carriage house. Location perfectly unsurpassed, fine view of the bay and river. Rent $350. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO RENT IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A new and desirable cottage dwelling-house, carriage-house, and large garden, all in good order, 160 rods from the Depot in Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch Railroad, the cars running to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

LOTS TO LET—At the foot of 3d-st., near the water—two lots of ground dry and pleasant; a good location for a business or for storage. Inquire at the yard.

THE MANUFACTURING PREMISES TO LEASE—With the steam-engine, shafting, sheds, stables, &c., on 48th-st., near 3d-av., late New-York Paint Mills, suitable for cabinet or other manufactory; will be leased for a term of years. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

THE VALUABLE TAVERN STAND TO LET—With the adjoining two-story house on 8th-av., cor. of 126th-st. Rent to a good tenant only $300 for both houses. FRED. KISSAM, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

TO IMPORTERS AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS HOUSES.—A large store in Fulton-st. (west of Broadway) to let or to lease. First floor, basement and 4 lofts. Inquire at No. 26 Broad-st., up stairs.

$7 PER MONTH.—TO LET—A 2-story house containing [illegible] cellar. Lot 50x100, in a good location in [illegible], near the depot, and within one hour's ride of New-York. Inquire of J. K. O'KEEFE, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With a good garden, beautifully situated, 28 miles from the City of New-York, one minute's walk from a depot on the Morris and Essex Railroad. The building is in good order, nearly new, and contains 12 rooms. A convenient location for a person doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to J. SONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

NO. 779 BROADWAY TO LET—The upper part of No. 779 Broadway, now occupied by the Manhattan Club. The floor over the store is about 80 feet deep with lofty ceiling and well lighted, and being in one of the best retail business blocks in Broadway, would be a very desirable location for a milliner, dressmaker, tailor, or a daguerrean gallery. Apply to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, in the store.

$250.—HOUSES TO LET.—A few 2-story new brick dwellings, pleasantly situated at junction of Broadway and 9th-av. Healthy, accessible by cars and stages at six cents fare. Nothing so low for money on this Island. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Canal, or to PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner 38th-st. and Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A family of four persons, occupying a three-story and high basement house, in a fine neighborhood, up town, and near 8th-av., would rent to a small family, five rooms, unfurnished, being nearly all the second and third floors; bath-room on second floor, gas throughout the house. Best of references given and required. Full particulars given by addressing W. H. S., Box No. 1,311 Post-Office. Rent, $250 to $275.

PART OF A NEARLY NEW—Three-story brick house to let, in complete order, to a small and respectable family; has three rooms on the second floor—the front a large parlor with marble mantels, closets attached; one room on third floor, a handsome front basement, with marble mantel, gas, Croton water, cellar and every convenience. Apply at No. 205 West 31st-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story and basement of the modern three-story, high-stoop house No. 119 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., containing gas, hot and cold water, heater, &c., to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 10 Commerce-st., or No. 505 Broadway, up stairs.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A very handsome brown stone-front house, containing every modern improvement, between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $900. HENRY FRANKLYN, No. 71 West 55th-st., near Broadway.

THREE DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET—In new house No. 156 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing four large rooms on each floor. Rent $8 50 and $7 50 per month. Croton water on each floor. Apply on the premises of A. DAVIS.

FIRST FLOOR, FRONT OFFICE TO LET—Half the office No. 75 Liberty-st., will be let low for a quiet business.

TO LET.

25 MAIDEN-LANE—TO LET—A SMALL OFFICE—Very desirable for an Importer of Watches, a Manufacturer of Jewelry, or a Dealer in Fancy Goods. It has one of Herring's best Fire Proof Safes built in, as a vault, and is well furnished, all of which can be bought low. Inquire on the premises of J. MORTON & CO.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 50th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 46 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A large well-furnished room, having gas, commodious closet, supplied with Croton water, bath-room, &c., adjoining; also, two single rooms to let, in the new and private residence, No. 57 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. None but persons of high respectability need apply.

OIL FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—Consisting of Kettles, Presses, &c. A good chance for any one wishing to commence the Lard Oil business. Apply to RICHARD BULLWINKLE, at the Lime Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River.

BUILDING TO LET.—The new five-story and basement building No. 104 Centre-st., for workshops, &c. Also, the corner store No. 113 Centre-st. Apply at No. 46 Rose-st.

CHAMBERS-STREET STORE TO LEASE.—The subscriber will commence on the 1st of May, erecting a first-class 4-story store, with beautifully lighted basement, on lot No. 114 Chambers-st., and is prepared to lease it to an undoubted tenant, on a long lease. Plans to be seen at the office of J. CORREJA, Architect, Appleton Building. Apply to H. S. OLCOTT, Westchester Farm School, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SUITABLE FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—A front parlor and three bedrooms on 3d floor, and a pleasant front basement, at No. 166 Christopher-st., of easy access to all parts of the City, by means of stage and cars, being near the 8th-av. cars, and Kipp & Brown's, and Catharine Ferry stages, and also to the Hoboken Ferry; rent $180. Apply immediately.

STORE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The store and basement of No. 186 Fulton-av. Apply to No. 179 Atlantic, corner Clinton-st., or No. 72 Wall-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock. JOHN D. COCKS.

STORE TO LET OR TO LEASE.—The store No. 261 Fulton-st., west of Broadway, first floor, basement and four lofts. Immediate possession given. Inquire at No. 26 Broad-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—Of No. 12 Maiden-lane. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, on the premises, up stairs.

STORE TO LET.—Five-story store, No. 209 West. Immediate possession given. Inquire of G. D. CRAGIN, No. 146 Broad-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 126 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A 5-story building, covering 2 lots, 25x100 feet each, to be well lighted—built for mechanical purposes—steam engine, &c., &c. Any one disposed to erect such a building in the vicinity of Broadway, either side, from Reade to Canal sts., at a fair per centage on the amount invested, ample security given, may address D. M. L., care of Ivison & Phinney, No. 321 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY B. HOPKINS, Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; R. J. WOOSTER.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Located in Northern and Western Iowa, by EGBERT BAGG, General Land Agent, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Orders may be left with M. D. BAGG, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. Warrants wanted.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE.—Mrs. M. L. LINFORD, founder of the Christian Home for Female Servants, will deliver a lecture in Hope Chapel, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2. Subject—The evils flowing from the abuses of the divine institution of marriage. The fatal effects on husbands and wives, sons and daughters, innocent and unconscious children. The Church and the world. The married state represented as God intended and the world requires it. The objects and workings of the Christian Home will be explained at the close. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, for the benefit of the Institution, to be had at the door.

LECTURES ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PAPAL POWER—At the request of an association of gentlemen in the upper part of the City, Rev. JOHN LORD will deliver a course of five lectures, on The Progress of the Papal Power, at the Hall of the Medical College, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. First Lecture on MONDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 P. M. Subsequent lectures on the following Thursdays and Mondays, May 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th. Tickets for the course $1; single admission 50 cents. For sale at the principal book and drug stores in the neighborhood, and at the Hall on the evenings of the lecture.

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—By request, Mr. WILLIAM G. DIX will lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, upon the present relation of RUSSIA TO CONSTANTINOPLE. Tickets 25 cents each, for sale at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold its quarterly session, in the room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

THE MEETING FOR THE EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN-STREET—Will take place at the Councilmen's Chambers, City Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—The members remaining in New-York are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. B. TEASDALE.

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss A. SEABRING, one of the best test Mediums in this City, forms circles daily at her rooms, No. 477 Broadway. Hours 10 A. M. to 12; 2 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M., Saturday evening excepted.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties and of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.
PEAR SEED—fresh, just received.
OSAGE ORANGE SEED—fresh, just received, and
OSAGE ORANGE PLANT. For sale by GEO. G. SHEPPARD, Nursery and Seed Agency, No 150 Front-st.

PLOWS—Harrows, Seed-sowers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each. SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, ta feu, Poudrette and other fertilizers. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
NAVASSA GUANO. (by brig Wave Spirit.)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton. Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons, (Hoyt's brand,) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment. R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—100 tons (Hildreth's brand) for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

IRISH POTATOES FOR SALE.—Apply to ABRM. BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, April 16, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the 5th day of May, proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., for grading two miles of Railroad; including a Double Track Tunnel, about 4,000 feet long.

The Tunnel is located in Hudson City, about one mile from the Hudson River, and through the Ridge of Trap Rock known as "Bergen Hill."

The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857.

Specifications, Plans, Profiles, Sections, &c. of this work may be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Erie-place, West-st., City of New-York.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President L. D. Co.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on THURSDAY, the 1st of May next.

The design of the Principal is, by affording every facility, to prepare the pupils committed to his care for college, or for entering upon the commercial and business pursuits of life. To attain this, competent teachers are provided in each department in the School. The modern languages are taught; also, music, drawing, &c.

The terms of the School are $[illegible] per annum. There are no extra charges, excepting only for modern languages. A deduction from these terms is made when two or more members are received from the same family.

Circulars containing references, as well as information relative to studies, sessions, etc., may be had by addressing the Principal, Norwalk, Conn.

WARWICK INSTITUTE AND BOARDING-HOUSE—At WARWICK, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Summer Term will commence on MONDAY, May [illegible]. The Institute includes a male and Female Department, and instruction will be given in the English, Classical and ornamental branches of Education.

RATES OF TUITION.—Board and Tuition in English branches, for one term of 11 weeks, $[illegible]; the for each year $[illegible]. Circulars furnished on application to the Secretary. JAS. B. WHEELER, President.

W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE—This Seminary, established four years since, for a limited number of lads under 14 years, will commence its ninth semi-annual session on the [illegible] inst. It may be reached in one hour from the City of New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; located one-fourth of a mile south of the Depot. Circulars at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at No. [illegible] Brooklyn. The Principal will be at either place on the [illegible] and [illegible] inst. E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Is a first-class Seminary, under the best influences, to which parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished and thorough education. Music, French and drawing are each the charge of a family teacher. Terms for junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars may be had from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

GOSHEN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Boarding and Day School will commence on Wednesday, April 30. This School is accessible from the City in about two hours by the New-York and Erie Railroad. Circulars giving full particulars may be had at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and of the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M., Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, M. A., Principal. The Summer session will commence on Monday, May 5. Circulars may be found at the bookstores of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ASHLAND HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The 5th semi-annual session will begin the 1st Tuesday in May. Persons who are looking around for a matter-of-fact sort of school, which is as good as schools generally are, where Principal and Teachers aim to be faithful and successful, will be furnished with a circular and particulars, on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical Book-keeper, will qualify students for good Book-keepers in any establishment. Mr. D. teaches Penmanship in person; and guarantees, by his new system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand, old and young, in one week.

THE HOME SCHOOL—NEW-HAVEN—In the open country, so limits the number of pupils as to give to each all needful aid for correct and rapid progress. Apply on Tuesday, 29th, and Wednesday, 30th inst., to the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, at the Smithsonian House, where he takes boys in charge.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, PROSPECT HILL—Near Middletown, Conn., begins its next session May 5. Terms, $[illegible] per annum. E. W. BECKWITH, Principal. Reference—J. WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Cortlandt-st.; HAMMER & HORTON, No. [illegible] Division-st., New-York.

MISSES MEEKER—Having removed from No. 100 Waverly-place, will reopen their school on Monday, April 28, at No. 59 West [illegible]-st., where they solicit the continued patronage of the public. Circulars may be obtained at their residence, and at the store of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MISS STEELE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 East [illegible]-st., Between 5th and Madison avs.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 1, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLMER E. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SABLE IRON WORKS—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND RAILROAD [illegible]. The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offer for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron and Nail Rods from the same works. [illegible] Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st.

EAGLE CUT NAILS.—The subscribers, Agents of the Eagle Nail Company, are prepared to fill orders for their Nails, to be delivered at New-York, Albany, Troy or Rouse's Point. From Rouse's Point they can be forwarded West via Ogdensburg Railroad at much less freight than by canal. BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY NAILS AND SHOVELS.—As Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company, the undersigned are prepared to fill orders for their Nails at the lowest market rates.

Our assortment of Shovels, Spades and Scoops now numbers over 100 different kinds, a full stock of which we have on hand at our Warehouse, No. [illegible] Cliff-st. BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE.

ENGINE AND BOILER—TWENTY-HORSE POWER, AND LINE SHAFTING FOR SALE.—Also building to lease for a term of years from first of August next. Size 40x80 feet, four-storied and attic, built of brick, situated in Newburgh, close to the docks. Engine and boiler has been in use four years. Can be seen running any time. Apply to GRANT & EDGAR, Newburgh.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In stock, square from ⅜ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st., Agent Sugaresk Iron Co.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, &c.—Wholesale and retail country dealers, sportsmen, farmers, and others, in want of fire-arms of any description, would do well to call at F. REYNOLDS', No. [illegible] Chatham-st., and No. 5 French's Hotel, opposite City Hall, and examine his large stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c. Agent for the United States for Starkey's gun-caps.

SODA WATER APPARATUS—One of Gee's large size copper machines, in perfect order and ready for immediate use. Must be sold before 1st of May, as the owner is leaving the City. Will be sold a great bargain. Apply to J. MURPHY & SON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., where it can be seen.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store, No. 1[illegible] Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 2[illegible] Hudson-st.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents, BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, MANGANESE, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—WHITNEY & JOCELYN'S New-York Wood Engraving and Electrotype Establishment, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st. Perfect Electrotypes guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Entire new arrangements, with most complete facilities for jobbing. Cheap! Good! Prompt! Call?

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.—W. GILLIES & BRO.'S celebrated Dandelion Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature, on each wrapper, as a protection against imposture. For sale by the manufacturers; also by
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 William-st.
Messrs. ISRAEL MINER & CO., No. 214 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 113 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—FRIDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. [illegible] South [illegible], Williamsburg, five minutes' walk from either [illegible] Ferries.

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] original oil-paintings, one by Cuyp, valued at $1,000, Angel appearing unto the Shepherds, purchased from Jerome Bonaparte's gallery; four Landscapes by Andrew Richardson, F. A., Edinburgh; View on the River Cee, Newark Castle on the Garry, Scene in Glenmoyle, Lochleven from [illegible]. Also, paintings by S. A. Mount, G. D. Brewerton, [illegible] ... Cupid on his mission of Love, by [illegible], and other eminent artists. Superior toned rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering of Boston, cost $600. Furniture, made by Meeks of New-York; rich French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, in gold-mounted frames; royal Wilton carpets, cost $3 50 per yard; brocatel and lace window curtains, antique carved table and bureau extension table, cost $250, imported from London; two artistic bronze ormolu mounted mechanical lamps, cost $100 each; Egyptian and French vases, very valuable; carved oak furniture, covered in moquet; two solid rosewood parlor suites with slip covers, covered in brocade and plush, with medallion backs; solid rosewood centre tables with statuary marble tops; carved oak hall table with marble top, cost $100, with chairs to match; English oil cloth through the house; wardrobe, French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, pure hair mattresses, solid silver ware, cut-glass castors, silver cake baskets, French China dinner and tea sets, ivory balance handle knives and forks, pure hair mattresses, beds and bedding, table linen, together with a large variety of kitchen and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be absolute, without reserve, and must be removed from the premises on day of sale. Catalogues will be issued on Wednesday, and can be obtained at our salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st. Also, cards of admission can be had on application as above. A cash deposit will be required.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At No. 37 West 26th-st., consisting of the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of the house, which is of the best description, and has been in use but a short time. S. STOVER will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, the rich and costly furniture of the above house, consisting of rich velvet and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; French-plate oval and pier mirrors, rosewood bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; large and costly rosewood etagere, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; carved rosewood reception chairs, in rich brocade and [illegible] lace window curtains and shades, bronze [illegible] clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, rich marble and [illegible] ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension table, oak chairs, China tea and coffee sets, rich cut crystal cut-glass ware, elegant pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, &c.; superior carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirrors, mahogany suites furniture, in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, elegant English oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—VELVET CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, April 30,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 133 Pearl-st., corner of Jay, in Brooklyn, the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part one very rich suite of parlor furniture in brocatel, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets; oil-cloths, etageres, marble-top centre and card table, dining do., bureaus and washstands, beds and mattresses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 37 Henry-st., the entire furniture of the house No. 37 Henry-st., New-York, embracing every article usually found; also, one rosewood piano-forte, sofas, full French chairs, Brussels carpets, bureaus, bedsteads, &c. &c.

Also, on FRIDAY, May 2, at No. 52 John-st., the large stock of clocks contained in the establishment. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

EUGENE E. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED FRENCH CLOCKS.—Clock and watch materials, watch makers', watch case makers', engravers', jewelers', chasers' and clock makers' tools, mechanical lamps, store fixtures, show cases, drawers, &c., &c. On SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of P. A. ROSSELOT, Esq., Importer, No. 306 William-st., near Frankfort-st., on account of his relinquishing business, the whole of the stock of superior French mantel clocks, mechanical lamps, regulators, clock shades, clock and watch materials, jewels, watch, clock and musical instruments, springs, watch crystals, engravers', chasers', jewelers', watch and clock makers' instruments, and a general and extensive assortment of every article in the line, all of which have been selected with care, and imported by Mr. R. for the use of the trade in this country. This sale offers an opportunity, to all connected in trade in the above line, to supply themselves on favorable terms, as the whole stock will positively be sold without reserve.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Union-square, a large and general assortment of handsome household furniture, consisting in part of suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatel, window curtains to match, Brussels carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor furniture, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, etageres and corner stands, marble mantel clocks and ornaments, reception chairs, carving do., quartette tables, mahogany extension dining tables, sideboards, arm chairs, China and dinner tea sets, glass ware, &c. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, hall furniture, mahogany French bedstead, dressing bureaus of mahogany and rosewood, with marble-tops, do. washstands, wardrobes, black walnut and maple bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, toilet sets, mahogany lounges, arm and parlor chairs, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY PLACE NEAR THE CITY.—A fine property in Westchester County, consisting of about 100 acres of excellent land on the Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City by the Harlem Railroad. On the premises there is an excellent water-power, with dams already constructed; a large dwelling-house in perfect order, and three smaller dwelling ones; together with extensive stables, barns and other outbuildings—whether for the purpose of a large manufacturing business, or for a fine residence with extensive grounds, fish pond, &c., or with a view to speculation and the building up of a village, this property is one of the most desirable to be found. Will be sold at a decided bargain and possession given at any time. Title perfect and terms of payment very easy. N. B.—Would be divided to suit applicants.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av., genteel household furniture, being all the furniture contained in the above dwelling, consisting in part of carved mahogany parlor furniture, secretary, bookcase, oval and mantel mirrors, Brussels, ingrain, stair carpets and oil-cloths, paintings, engravings, marble-top centre tables, rosewood sofa, table, divans, rocking and parlor chairs, girandoles, &c.; bedroom furniture, mahogany French and other bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair and straw mattresses, &c.; basement furniture, dining tables, chairs, crockery and glass ware, together with the kitchen furniture. Cash deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No. 442 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts., embracing parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth, chamber suites of rosewood and mahogany, enameled do., centre, side and sofa tables, etageres, book-cases, lounges, extension dining-tables, hall-stands, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, paillasses, mattresses, silver plated ware, &c. Sale positive without regard to weather. The above goods have been removed for convenience of sale, and are well worthy the notice of buyers.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL—At Auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at his new store No. 26 Nassau-st. Positive sale of several invoices of jewelry manufactured by Palmer, Richardson & Co., and others, to pay advances made to Samuel S. Haskell and Silas Davenport, by L. E. Van Buren, consisting of fine gold vest, fob, guard and chatelaine chains, bracelets, cameo, lava, and mosaic pins, finger rings, studs, buckles, lockets, pins, keys, chain-hooks, clasps, snaps, mosaic and gold ear-drops, &c., as per catalogue, which can be had at the auction room. This sale is worthy of the trade, as the jewelry will be sold in large lots.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Amity st., corner Broadway, rich household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, ingrain do., rosewood suite of pieces, do. 7 pieces, rosewood marble-top tables, black walnut dining-tables, rosewood card tables, rosewood quartets, lounges, arm-chairs, washstands, bedsteads and bedding, mattresses, oval and mantel mirrors, hall tables and chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboard, window curtains, oil-cloths, stair rods, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c. By order of Joseph Cordell, Deputy Sheriff.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 30, 1856, at 10 A. M., at No. 24 Watts-st., household furniture, consisting of sofas; marble-top centre tables, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany and cane chairs, book and corner stands, mahogany and patent bedsteads, hair and straw mattresses, sheets, blankets and quilts, toilet sets, looking glasses, stoves, &c.; a good and general assortment of kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 34 Cedar-st.

G. G. HORTON—Will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 18 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., a large and splendid assortment of furniture, consisting of bureaus, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, extension dining-tables, French bedsteads and bedding, carpets, oil-paintings, mirrors; also, 1 dozen mahogany chairs, crockery, kitchen utensils, one light wagon and one rockaway. A rare chance for dealers.

JOHN BOYD, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—JOHN BOYD will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 670 Broadway, all the Furniture and Gas Fixtures therein, comprising suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in brocatel, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Superior Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN and OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir-square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the ground upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1856.
JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 69 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 1—At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 139 Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., a large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, pier glasses, Hedenburgh heater, crockery, cutlery and kitchen furniture.

Immediately after the above, at about 9½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 61 Henry, corner of Orange-st., a large and general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, matting, pier-glasses, mattresses, bedding, white and gilt French China dinner set, richly painted and gilt China tea set, silver-plated ware, cutlery, glass and kitchen furniture.

The owners of the above furniture being unexpectedly compelled to break up housekeeping at short notice—the first, to go South; and the last to Europe; and being unable to remain in the City long enough to send their goods to the salesrooms and derive the advantage of the better prices which are always obtained a few days after the 1st of May, are under the necessity of submitting to the great sacrifice which is unavoidable on this worst of all days in the year for a furniture sale.

As the houses must both be empty by 12 o'clock, we shall require from every purchaser a deposit of the full amount of his purchase, and the goods will be delivered as fast as they are sold without delay.

The furniture in both houses in excellent order. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, first-quality thick French-plate mirrors, richly decorated China vases, dinner sets, oil-paintings, enameled chamber suites, dining-room and library furniture, every article warranted as represented. H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the most desirable stock of rich and tasteful cabinet furniture and house furnishing articles that has been offered at auction this Spring, and is worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and hotel proprietors, and those about furnishing first-class houses. Cabinet furniture will consist in part, viz.: several solid rosewood-frame parlor suites of furniture, covered with the most costly brocatels, plush and English hair-cloth; solid rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables; rich etageres, armoire writing cabinets, rich work tables and stands, several large richly decorated enameled chamber suites, bookcases, secretaries, tête-à-tête and plain-back sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, lounges and sofa bedsteads, Turkish chairs, cane-seat fancy chairs, patent extension tables 14 feet long, dining-room chairs to match; also, four second-hand piano-fortes. At 12 o'clock—six superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, of good tone and finish.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, office No. 6¾ Pine-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY—April 30, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 1 and 2, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, the entire contents of the large private Hotel No. 461 Broome-st., between Green and Mercer sts., comprising about 50 bedrooms, furnished with mahogany, walnut and maple bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, sofas, chairs, couches, &c., in hair-cloth, brocatel, satin, damask and velvet plush, rich Brussels and ingrain carpets, looking glasses, mirrors, toilet sets, brocade lace, window curtains and cornices, &c. Also, in parlors, elegant suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocatel, velvet, carpets, pier glasses, mirrors, gas chandeliers, oil-paintings, crockery, China, glass, silver-plated ware; also large extension dining-tables, large steam table cooking ranges, stoves, utensils, &c., together with the usual assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, in current funds. Catalogues at sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 24 Walker-st., household furniture, a general assortment. Three-ply carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, in haircloth; centre tables, curtains and shades, mantel ornaments, dining and tea-tables, crockery and glassware, oil cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Nassau, near Washington-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of Brussels, Venetian, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, lace curtains and cornices, mahogany and other bedsteads, mattresses, extension table, washstands, toilet sets, bureaus, with the usual variety of kitchen furniture, all in excellent order, having been in use but a short time.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. RUSSELL will sell, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., (in consequence of the dissolution of Day, Russell & Co.,) the whole of the furniture on hand, which must be positively sold, comprising rosewood and mahogany furniture for parlors, bedrooms, &c.; also enameled suites, iron bedsteads, &c. Conditions cash. The goods to be removed the day of sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

W. C. ALBERTUS—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 James-st., opposite York-st., Brooklyn, the stock and fixtures of a camphene, burning fluid and oil store. Oil and camphene cisterns, and lamps of every description.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY—April 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Cheever-place, near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, lace-curtains, mattresses, beds and bedding.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Office No. 398 Broadway.

SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE—On WEDNESDAY, April 30, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 24 Watts-st., consisting of a good and general assortment of household furniture, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will hold his weekly sale of Stocks THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be had at the office, No. 33 Wall-st.

SALE OF FIFTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON THIRTY-SECOND, THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—3 four-story brick houses and lots of ground on west side of 1st-av., about 75 feet south of 32d-st.; 6 houses and lots on 32d-st., about 243 feet west from 1st-av.; 1 house and lot on south west corner 34th-st. and 1st-av.; 6 houses and lots adjoining on the south; 3 houses and lots on 34th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., near 2d-av.; 7 houses and lots on 34th-st., north side, 100 feet east 2d-av.; 11 houses and lots on north side 34th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; 4 houses and lots on 1st-av., west side, between 34th and 35th sts.; 4 houses and lots on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; house and lot on south side 36th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW-UTRECHT LOTS AT AUCTION.—WEDNESDAY, April 30, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property: One house and two lots of ground on the southwest side of Beattie-st., New-Utrecht, 275 feet northwest from the northwest corner of Beattie-st. and the road leading from New-Utrecht to Flatbush, formerly belonging to Isaac Lyons. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st. By order of ISADORE BERNHARD, Assignee of Isaac Lyons.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

DRUG STORE—No. 391 8th-av., to be sold at auction, THIS DAY (Wednesday, 30th April,) at 11 o'clock A. M.; a rare chance for a druggist or physician, as the owner is leaving the City, and the store will positively be sold.

PIANO AT AUCTION.—A handsome rosewood piano, but two weeks in use, will be sold at auction at 11½ o'clock THIS MORNING, at No. 16 Wall-st. The owner is going to Europe and must dispose of the piano.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 3 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WESTERN SALESMAN—An active, middle-aged man, who has been engaged for the past fifteen years in the mercantile and manufacturing business in Ohio on his own account, and has an extensive acquaintance in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and some in Illinois and Wisconsin, is desirous of engaging with a responsible wholesale dry goods or grocery house, and can bring the best of references as to ability, character, &c. For address and particulars, refer to BERRY & PALMER, No. 98 West-st.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

$20,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER—Well established in a manufacturing business of 12 years' standing, wishes a partner with the above amount, to extend the same. To those possessing a good business talent, capable of managing the sales department, every information will be given.
GEORGE HODGETTS, No. 156 William-st.

$4,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING this amount can have a chance to join a party in a genteel cash business, where the profits are over $500 a week four months in the year, and $200 a week for eight months. Call at No. 54 Walker-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—An old-established Bindery and Publishing Business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business. For full particulars, inquire of J. F. BALDWIN, No. 113 Fulton-st., Burroughs' Steam Presses.

TO PORK AND PROVISION DEALERS—A full and valuable set of fixtures for a pork or grocery store, including two large and valuable ice boxes, counters with marble-tops, &c., for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire at Nos. 86 or 89 Avenue D.

TO DRUGGISTS.—For sale, a drug store, in Clermont-av., one door from Park-av., Brooklyn.

DR. CORBETT—No. 29 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in [illegible] ... His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great [illegible] ... Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CARDS BY STEAM.—JOHN W. OLIVER, Card Printer, No. [illegible], has now in operation a new machine capable of printing, cutting and counting 10,000 cards an hour. A good business card for $1 50 a 1,000. An elegant enameled card for $2 50 a 1,000. All the improvements for card printing may be found at his establishment.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON deems it due to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 8 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE, FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHEA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhea to be brought which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable [illegible] ... Having had long experience and success, she would advise ladies in the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and motherly care and nursing. No. 84 Lispenard-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:10 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo, R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 5 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From April 21, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 7 and 10:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 7:30 and 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 18, 1856. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M.; for Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:10 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 21 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:46 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5¾ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will, until further notice, leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY 1ST OF MAY NEXT, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st prox. ATWOOD & CO.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE IN THIS CITY first of May next on BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING (6 per cent.) will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at our offices, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., New-York, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, April 14, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st February last, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, 1st of May next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, April 25, 1856.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from 26th to the 1st proximo.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

No. 208 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Company have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to May 1.
E. R. PRATT, Secretary and Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest Coupons on the second mortgage Bonds of these railroads, maturing on the 1st of May next, will be paid at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COUPONS.—The coupons due 1st of May of the first and second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Western section of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of
MORAN BROTHERS, Hanover-square.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Interest Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due 1st May next, will be paid on and after that date at the office No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL,
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use;
Not affected by the Coldest Weather.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTEN, [illegible]
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-consumed paper, no taking out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quick, ready fire. It lights charcoal, Cannel coal, coke or common kindling-wood, and the cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 295, 270 and 272 West 20th-st.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BIER.—The constantly increasing demand I am receiving for this healthful tonic beverage, has induced me to make arrangements for supplying my customers by private hand. Orders to be filled, if left in the morning, will be executed the same day.
G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of Passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, May [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856
Saturday, June 7 ... 1856	Wednesday, June 25 ... 1856
Saturday, June 21 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 9 ... 1856
Saturday, July 5 ... 1856	Wednesday, July 23 ... 1856
Saturday, July 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 ... 1856
Saturday, Aug. 30 ... 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 ... 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 ... 1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 ... 1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible] ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 ... 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 ... 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 ... 1856	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ...... Wednesday, April 16.
CAMBRIA, Brownless, leave Boston .. Wednesday, April 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York .. Wednesday, April 30.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston .... Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York ... Wednesday, May 14.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston .... Wednesday, May 21.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 1. For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 31.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.
ETNA, Capt Miller. EMEU, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.
Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.
For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, S. Shannon, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th May.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NORTH STAR will leave New-York on SATURDAY, May 10, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, May 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ACCOMMODATION LINE FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK.—The steamer NORWALK, Capt. Geo. T. Rodman, will leave pier east side Catharine-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; leaving South Norwalk 7 o'clock A. M., fare 50 cents; leaving Rocky Neck 8¼, fare 38 cents. Freight taken at reasonable rates, and forwarded to destination; amount payable on delivery of the goods. All persons are forbid trusting any person or persons on account of said boat and her owners.
CHAS. McNEAL, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA—The U. S. Mail steamer BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. W. SMITH, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, May 8, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, May 12 at 3 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 16 days.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 12 Park-place.
NOTICE—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE—On THURSDAY, May 1, from her pier, No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. The favorite United States mail steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. Freight taken for New-Orleans, and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Companies' bills lading can be procured on board, or at the office of the Agents. No others signed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The METROPOLIS will resume her place in the Line, for the season, on THURSDAY, May 1, leaving New-York for Fall River at 5 P. M., on that day, and through the season, on TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, connecting at Fall River with the Old Colony and Fall River Railroad for Boston. The BAY STATE will leave New-York on the alternate days, and at the same hour.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

DAILY LINE FOR POUGHKEEPSIE—Touching at Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Milton. The fast steamer HERO, Capt. AUGUSTUS SMITH, leaves the pier foot of Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 o'clock A. M. Fare 75 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FROM Pier No. 3, foot of Liberty-st. Steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6, and SUNDAY at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply at the office on the wharf.
A. A. DYKEMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch, for Aspinwall on MONDAY, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, [illegible], Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to [illegible] RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.
Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] PATRICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of WILLIAM KITCHIN, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 185[illegible].
SARAH KIRKPATRICK, Administratrix.
d18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 224 Delancey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 8, 1856.
MARY YOUNG, Executrix.
a9-law6mW

FINANCIAL.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS Available in any part of the world.

WASHBURN & VANDERBECK, No. 17 William-st., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:
Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden Baden, Bale, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologna, Bordeaux, Bremen, Brussels, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-a-M., Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, The Hague, Leipsic, Lisbon, London, Leghorn, Lucerne, Lyons, Madrid, Malaga, Malta, Manheim, Marseilles, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, [illegible].
Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, April [illegible].
NOTICE.—On and after the first day of May next, no transfer of stock will be allowed, unless upon previous surrender of a certificate [illegible] ... Company will not hold itself liable for any [illegible] out of any transfer for which certificates shall not have been called for, the next day.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NOTICE—TO NEW-YORK STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of importance to your interest in the above company, is called at Blancard's Hotel, corner Broadway and 19th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30, at 7½ o'clk. It is desirable that every stockholder should attend.
Signed, SPOFFORD & TILESTON,
R. H. McCURDY,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON & CO.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,
CALEB BARSTOW,
L. L. STURGES,
CHAS. G. LANDON.

NOTICE.—The capital stock of the [illegible] Iron Company, incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia in 1854, with a capital of $[illegible], divided into [illegible] shares of $[illegible] each, having been taken or subscribed for, public notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the subscribers to said capital stock will be held in the City of New-York, at No. [illegible], room No. 5, on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the incorporation of said Company, according to law.
ROBERT C. GLOVER,
DAVID D. VOORHEES,
Commissioners.

COLLECTIONS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—Bills and notes payable in Canada, where the Bank of British North America has branches or agencies, and when Exchange is provided for, collected free of any charge whatever.
When payable without Exchange, the charge will be uniformly ½ per cent.
Drafts and credits granted and bills negotiated and collected, on England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Provinces, in North America and Australia.
RICHARD BELL,
F. H. GRAIN,
No. 39 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—An election for thirteen Directors of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the President, No. 3 Park-place (rear building,) on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 10th until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 21st. By order of the Board.
W. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., April 14, 1856.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company No. 212 Broadway, New-York, (Room No. [illegible]) on MONDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—GABRIEL MEAD, JOSEPH WALKER, and CHARLES ABERNETHY, are appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this Company, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of GABRIEL MEAD, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

ADVANCES ON VESSELS.—Advances on vessels made by JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 46 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. Drafts for £1, and upwards on the Royal Bank of Ireland always for sale.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 3, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. [illegible], an individual Bank (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12, '56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to G. [illegible], an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 3, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11 '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PRATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy18, '54-law2yW

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign [illegible] ...
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in [illegible], are now manufacturing from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White, and other Zinc Paints of superior qualities.
Their Paints in Oil are [illegible] warranted not to harden in the keg, and [illegible] offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.
For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIRE, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

[illegible] New-York Daily Times [illegible] April 30, 1856.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

THE HARD-SHELLS AT SYRACUSE.

Meeting of the State Committee and the Delegates and Alternates to the Cincinnati Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 29.

The Hard-Shell Democratic State Committee and the Hard-Shell delegates and alternates to the Cincinnati Convention met in this city to-day for consultation and organization.

The State Committee met at the Globe Hotel, Col. SAM FOWLER presiding, HENRY M. HYDE acting as Secretary. The business transacted was merely formal. Adjourned sine die.

The Cincinnati Delegates and Alternates convened at Meyer's Hall, at noon. [illegible] of the State Committee called to order, and nominated GEORGE W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, [illegible] Chairman, and GIDEON J. TUCKER, of New-York, and [illegible], of Erie, Secretaries pro tem. The nominees were unanimously elected, and, after calling over the list of Delegates, an adjournment was taken till 3 P. M.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention a Committee on organization was appointed, as follows:

P. S. CUTTING, of Erie; DAVID HAMILTON, of Albany, and [illegible], of Chenango.

The names of permanent officers were reported by the Committee, and unanimously chosen by the Convention, as follows:

President—SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, Oneida.
Vice-Presidents—George W. Clinton, Erie; Thomas B. Mitchell, Schenectady.
Secretaries—John H. Reynolds, Albany; Thomas M. Howell, Ontario.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved the appointment of an Executive Committee. Agreed to, and the following named gentlemen selected as such Committee: Samuel Fowler, Orange; Elisha B. Smith, Chenango; Elijah Ward, New-York; Henry W. Rogers, Erie; and Gideon J. Tucker, New-York—all Delegates and Alternates.

Gen. JAMES G. HATHAWAY, of Cortland, offered a resolution that the delegation cordially accepts and ratifies the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic State Convention of August, 1855, re-adopting those resolutions at length. Also, that the Delegates and Alternates sign those resolutions. Unanimously agreed to, and the members of the Convention proceeded to sign the resolutions, including the Anti-Free-Soil and Anti-Know-Nothing platform adopted by the Convention Aug. 28, 1855.

On motion of Gen. WARD, the delegation adjourned to meet at the Burnet House, in the city of Cincinnati, on Saturday, preceding the first Monday of June next, to demand admission or rejection at the National Democratic Convention.

The proceedings were unanimous throughout, and the entire delegation appeared determined to require the Cincinnati Convention to decide whether Free-soilers shall be accounted as Democrats in the State of New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Case Decided by the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

An interesting case was decided by the Court of Claims to-day. The 9th article of the Florida Treaty provided satisfaction for injuries to the Spanish inhabitants of that Territory, who had suffered by the operations of the American Army in 1812-13. The acts of Congress to fulfill the obligation embraced claims to the amount of nearly $[illegible], with more than $1,300,000 interest, which latter has not been paid. A petition having been filed for interest on a $4,000 claim heretofore allowed, the Court of Claims held that the Florida Judges were not authorized to act as an ordinary Court, but as Commissioners merely, their awards, together with the vouchers, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; that this arrangement could not be disturbed without the authority of Congress, which established this mode of complying with the treaty stipulation; that the question of interest must come under the review of the Secretary of the Treasury, from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Judge SCARBURGH considered that the hundreds of thousands of dollars involved sunk into insignificance, in comparison with the important principles presented. He delivered an elaborate opinion, differing from Messrs. GILCHRIST and BLACKFORD.

A rehearing was granted.

Official Advices from Commodore Salter—The Steamer America not Molested.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Official advices have been received from Commodore SALTER, of the Brazil Squadron, stating that he had returned to Rio from escorting out to sea the steamer America, which it was supposed was fitted out at New-York as a Russian privateer, and that she had not been molested by the British Admiral, as previously threatened.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

REFUSAL TO PRINT.

After some debate, the Senate refused to print 10,000 extra copies of Captain MARCY's report of the explorations of the sources of the Brazos and Washita Rivers, Messrs. BROWN and others contending that the Senate published too many books.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for new fortifications was taken up, considered, and set aside, without action.

FORGING LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill providing a punishment for forging or counterfeiting land warrants, or certificates.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Several private bills were passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

ENLARGING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House passed a joint resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post-Office and United States Court-House building at Cleveland.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

On the motion of Mr. COX, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting steamboats of 150 tons burden, or less, from the operation of the law for the better security of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Nebraska contested election case was postponed three weeks.

A resolution was unanimously reported from the Committee of Elections, declaring Mr. FULLER rightfully entitled to represent the Sixth District of Maine. Adopted. Also, to allow Mr. MILLIKEN, contestant of Mr. FULLER, mileage and per diem.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. QUITMAN advocated the repeal of the Neutrality laws, which he considered a violation of the Constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. In this connection, he said Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In Central America there have been a series of revolutions for years—Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depends upon circumstances. Its foundation is reason, right and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken, even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny as a national necessity.

In the course of his remarks he said England had the address to induce our Government to reject a favorable treaty with Dominica, and had besides exerted an influence over Spain to our detriment. Duty to our country demands that we guard against the repetition of such flagrant offences.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 29.

Chief-Justice TANEY announced that the Court would adjourn on the 15th of May, and that no new case would be taken up for argument after the 9th.

Nos. 73 and 74.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank (Branch of the State Bank of Ohio) vs. Henry Debolt, late Treasurer, and Chas. Hamilton, Treasurer Hamilton County. Justice WAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Supreme Court of Ohio, with costs.

[illegible] Steamboat [illegible] argument continued.

News from Kansas.

THE SHOOTING OF SHERIFF JONES—THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 29.

A letter to the *Democrat*, dated the 24th inst., says that while Sheriff JONES was sitting in the tent of the soldiers he was shot at by a party outside and dangerously wounded. JONES had made twelve arrests during the day, assisted by a company of dragoons under Lieut. ARMSTRONG. Much excitement prevailed in regard to the affair. The perpetrator of the deed is unknown. The situation of JONES at present is very critical, his life being despaired of.

The Investigating Committee commenced holding sessions at Lawrence on the morning of the 23d inst.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day declared a dividend of $3 per share for the half year ending March. The financial affairs of the Company are in a satisfactory condition, and the prospects of a regular dividend hereafter good.

Whig Maryland State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

The old line Whigs of Maryland met in Convention to-day. A large portion of the State was not represented. A resolution was adopted that no Whig who had attached himself to the Democratic or American party should be received as a delegate. A Committee on organization was appointed, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Southern Mail—Vessel Struck by Lightning.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 29.

New-Orleans papers, of Wednesday of last week, are to hand.

The Government transport *Fashion*, at anchor off Saluria, Texas, was struck by lightning on the 16th inst., and seriously damaged. The bark *Lecoca*, from New-York, arrived at Saluria on the 16th.

Western Navigation.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 29.

The Erie Railroad propeller *Owego* left here yesterday with a full cargo of merchandise for Cleveland and Toledo.

Steamboat Collision on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 29.

The steamer *Forest City* came in collision with the steamer *Northerner* last night on Lake Huron, sinking the latter immediately. But one person is known to be missing.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	52,476,000
Specie	4,020,000
Due from other Banks	6,698,000
Due to other Banks	5,452,000
Deposits	17,014,000
Circulation	6,926,000

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD DEPOT.

The Canal-street Depôt of the New-Haven Railroad is a favorite resort for pickpockets. They can at any time, on the arrival or departure of a train, be seen there bustling about in search of victims. They can easily be distinguished. They are generally slightly built, and neatly dressed, and usually sport an incipient moustache. Whenever a young man hastily rushes by, and rudely jostles you as he passes, look out for him, and your watch! No matter how respectable he may seem, be sure your wallet is safe. If it or your watch should be missing, seize the rude fellow that jostled you (if you can) and hand him over to the most verdant-looking gentleman in the throng. You may then be sure that you have caught a pickpocket and given him in charge of a policeman—in disguise—a veritable "shadow."

Ledrowitch Renkel alias Morris Livy, John Louis and Simon Grebey, were taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday, charged with pocket-picking.

Mr. Daniel Condit, of Newark, N. J., stated to the magistrate that about ten minutes of 8 o'clock, in the morning of yesterday, while walking through the aisle of one of the New-Haven cars at the depôt in Canal-street, behind a female relation, Renkel alias Livy thrust himself between him and his female companion; that Louis and Grebey pressed close behind—so close that the prosecutor was unable to move. It was very dark in the car, and he could not see, but he "felt something on his breast." Policeman McGilvery then came up and asked him whether he had not lost his pocket-book. Condit, on looking, replied that his wallet had been stolen from his breast-pocket. The prisoners were then arrested and taken into the passengers' office, where they were searched, but the missing wallet was not found on them. A search for it was then instituted in the car, and there it was found beneath a seat, where the thieves had thrown it. The wallet contained $12 in bank bills, and checks and other papers for several thousand dollars.

The prisoners were committed for a further examination.

WHAT NEXT?

The next prisoner arraigned was a man named Patrick Gilligan, bar-tender in a low groggery in the Fourth Ward, charged with stealing the shoes and stockings from the feet of one, Albert White, while he was lying drunk in Roosevelt-street, at 12 o'clock Monday night. Gilligan was sent to the Island for six months.

NO POLICE COURT AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Police Court at the Mayor's Office has been abolished. Justice Osborne, who has acted as Police Justice there since its establishment, is at present sitting at the Tombs.

ANOTHER FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held at the City Hospital yesterday on the body of James Cahill, who died of concussion of the brain from falling through the hatchway of store No. 89 West-street, on the afternoon of Monday last. The deceased was employed in the store, and was working among some bales of cotton at the time of the accident. He was a native of Ireland and 33 years of age.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 2[2], 28 to 34, 65, 35, 36.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos 363, 364, 342, 387, 400 to 425, 435, 441, 446, 306½, 450 to 457, 459 to 475.

No Jury will be impanneled during the first week. That week will be devoted to the call of the Calendar, not exceeding 300 cases each day for the following purposes: 1. To mark such as can only be disposed of by a Jury trial. 2. To dismiss complaints in such cases as the plaintiff shall not answer, and to take inquests in such cases as the defendant shall not answer. 3. To try by the Court causes where the parties shall consent thereto. 4. To refer all cases in which the parties shall consent to a reference, and in which the Court has power to order a reference. The Court will open at 10 A. M., and take a recess from 2 to 3 P. M., each day.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 160, 183, 184, 185, 187 to 208.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Stuart.

The case of Lewis Baker, indicted for the murder of Poole.—Yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, the eleven Jurors, already sworn, appeared in their seats. The prisoner, Lewis Baker, was present at an early hour, and did not appear in the least embarrassed or affected by his long confinement in the Tombs. The Jurors answered to their names as follows: John Phyfe, John M. Crowell, George S. Mawson, Wm. H. Slocum, James Peterson, John McKesson, James Bruce, Patrick H. Nooman, Isaac Rosenburg, Richard Fox, John Evans. The Clerk proceeded to call the panel of Jurors, and after about an hour spent in examining 77 Jurors, John W. Pickford was found to be unexceptionable, and he was sworn to make the panel of twelve Jurors complete.

The District Attorney opened the case for the people in a very able speech, in which he requested the Jury to efface from their memories all traces of anything they had ever read of William Poole, or the prisoner at the Bar, just as they would efface a writing from a slate with a sponge. Mr. Brady appeared for the prisoner, and waived the reading the indictment.

The District Attorney called Mr. Dean as a witness, but that gentleman not being forthcoming, the Court took a recess. Christian W. Schaeffer was the first witness examined by the prosecution; he testified to the occurrence at the "Gem," on Broadway, between Poole and the prisoner, and to the threats of the latter to be prepared for Poole the next time. Charles M. Vandervoort also testified to the prisoner making threats against Poole on one occasion in the City Hall.

The trial created very little excitement, and at 4 o'clock the Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Jerry Oakley, a laborer employed in the engine-room of the *Empire City*, which arrived yesterday, was arrested for assaulting one of the engineers of that vessel with a coal shovel. The accused was held to answer.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—DOUGHTY & BRO., No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park,
Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
We are constantly receiving from Europe and the Auction Sales all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETINGS, which we offer at the lowest market rates.
Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. Mrs. M. J. MARIN, M.D.
Removed to No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York. Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.—Attention is invited to our stock of gas fixtures, in which may be found a variety of new styles of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish stand unrivaled. CURTIS & ALEXANDER, No. 18 Canal, between Broadway and Centre-street.

[illegible] BRANDRETH'S PILLS have cured a young [illegible] of white swelling of the knee, when every [illegible] means had failed; he is now in excellent health. [illegible] have also cured a gentleman of an affection of the [illegible] after his physicians had assured him there was [illegible]. Both the above can be seen. These Pills contain [illegible] qualities which the blood wants when we are sick [illegible] part of the body which is diseased appropriate to [illegible] these qualities, and soon recovers its lost health. At this season all should take a few doses; they will insure health, and what is important, cannot, by possibility, injure. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building; No. 293 Bowery and No. 274 Hudson-street, and generally everywhere where medicine is sold.

[Advertisement.]

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, invite the attention of gentlemen of refined taste to their assortment of SPRING SURTOUTS, RAGLANS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS, made up in the most stylish manner, from the finest and best materials.
ALFRED MUNROE & Co. would also solicit the attention of the Public to their stock of BOYS' CLOTHING, where Parents and Guardians will find every article for Children's wear. They have every variety of thin Woolen and Linen goods for Summer use.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—The undersigned being now sole Agents for the Improved Gas Machines of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, (whose reputation is so well established in all sections of the country,) guarantee them in all respects superior to the several infringements now offering to the public, and which they caution them against. Under their present arrangements with the Maryland Company they are prepared to put these Machines up at least ten per cent. cheaper than any of the others.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice.
JAS. G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.
P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN—*The Propensities and their Restraint.*—This is the subject of Prof. FOWLER's Lecture this evening, at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton-streets. It will show the value of Phrenology in its application to the training and education of children, with advice to the young on self-culture and perfection of character, and the necessity of having some motive of action. Every parent, teacher and youth should hear this lecture. Seats 12½ cents. Professional delineations of character daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—No lack of energy at this Theatre—plenty of novelty—a great variety of performances can always be found here, and everything is done well. The company is composed of good substantial and sober actors who are like a band of brothers and sisters working for the one object—to amuse their audiences. The following favorite names are to be found in to-night's bill, and who are to appear in four popular pieces: Mr. B. CONY, Mr. T. CONY, Mr. J. A. WEBB, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. D. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, &c.

[Advertisement.]

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Six Lectures on the Prevention and cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease and the Laws of Life, with a full Exposition of Medical Inhalation," a new edition, handsomely bound in muslin, 360 pages, 30 engravings, and steel portrait of the author, will be furnished to or for invalids at 25 cents per copy—substantially a gift; will be sent by mail, postage 15 cents. Apply by letter, or personally, to S. S. FITCH & Co., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES—In Oil, Pastel and Water Colors. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coloring process. No picture allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Miniatures and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.
GURNEY & FREDERICKS,
No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

The Postman's knocks are joy-inspiring when we expect a letter from the one we love best, and the hats of KNOX are joy-inspiring when they are worn upon the crowded thoroughfare. How else could they be, when they are the most beautiful hats ever manufactured? They make a man of every one that wears them. Sold at $4 each at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE NOTICE.—Great strength, compactness and convenience are among the advantages claimed for Lowndes' Patent Pencil-cases. They are the most elegant articles of the kind in the market; made in gold and silver. They will repay one for an examination. Prices reasonable.
WILMARTH, GLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Now is the time to buy your carpets and oil-cloths. E. A. PETERSON & Co., No. 70 Canal-street, have just received a large invoice of new patterns which they are selling off, at great deductions from former prices; consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, &c.

[Advertisement.]

The lovers of beautiful, clean furniture, are informed that Delany's polish can be had genuine at all stores where his card is exhibited. Agents wanted for all the adjacent towns. JOSEPH DELANY, Inventor,
No. 109 East Thirteenth-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of salt rheum, erysipelas, ring worm and other eruptive diseases.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

NATIONAL MARINE HOSPITAL.—The preamble and resolution relative to requesting the members of Congress from this city to use their influence to obtain an appropriation for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at this port for sick and disabled seamen, was unanimously adopted by the second branch of the City Council last evening. From a statement made by Dr. HINTZE, the author of the preamble and resolution, Baltimore alone, of the large commercial cities, is without an institution of this description.—*Baltimore American.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Charles Shelling, Mr. FRANCIS EMIL STAHLER to Miss MARGARET E. MELIUS, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, RICHARD BEDDELL to the highly accomplished Miss MARIA LOUISA MELDEUM, all of Brooklyn.

On Monday, April 28, by Rev. Mr. Marcelius, Mr. DAVID GUTHRIE, of Brooklyn, to Miss CATHERINE H. WYMANS, of this City.

In Newburg, on Wednesday, April 23, by Rev. Dr. Brown, Major G. W. RAINS, 4th Artillery, U. S. Army, to FRANCES JOSEPHINE, daughter of Homer Ramsdell, Esq., and grand daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of Newburg.

At Hopkinton, N. H., on Monday, April 28, by Rev. Newton E. Marble, D. D., Miss EMELINE CHASE, of Hopkinton, to Rev. N. F. LUDLUM, formerly of New-York City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE S., son of James S. and Frances E. Conover, aged 3 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 45 Horatio-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, REBECCA G., wife of George Hermance, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Andrew W. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 75 Beekman-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. SARAH HUMBERT, relict of Dr. Jonas Humbert, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 Bleecker-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH B. DUPIGNAC.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, May 2, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 115 East 17th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 29, SAMUEL M., son of Samuel M. and Maria Louisa Concklin, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 153 West 11th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, April 29, Mrs. LYDIA BOARDMAN, aged 70 years.

Funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

At New-Utrecht, on Monday evening, April 28, suddenly, JANNETTE M., wife of Robert Spadding, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages may be found at Greenwood Cemetery, [illegible].

[redacted]

Park, Dutchess Co., in the 89th year of her age.

In this City, on Monday, April 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. FRENCH, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Lewis Mealio, No. 107 Greenwich-av., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...APRIL 29.

$4,000	Ken. large Bds.	103⅜	200	Erie Railroad....b60	58¼
3,000	Ind. State 5s.	84½	200	do.....s30	57⅜
12,000	Virginia 6s.	94½	800	do.....c	57⅜
5,000	do.	94⅜	350	do.....s30	57⅜
12,000	Missouri 6s.	85½	400	do.	57⅜
2,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	76½	250	do.....b3	57⅜
1,000	Erie Bonds '83	98¼	55	do.....c	57⅜
3,000	do.	98	100	do.....b60	58
10,000	Erie Bds '75...b3	91	100	do.....b60	58
1,000	Hud. Con. Bs.b10	71½	100	do.....b10	57⅜
1,000	N.I. 1st M.G.Line	85½	200	do.	57⅜
10,000	Ill.Cen.RR.Bds.s3	88	100	do.....b15	57⅜
11,000	do.	88⅜	200	do.....s30	57⅜
35,000	do.....s60	88	100	do.....c	57⅜
3,000	do.....b10	88¼	100	Harlem R. R....b60	20
20,000	do.	88½	200	do.....b60	19⅜
25,000	do.....b60	88⅜	100	do.	19⅜
5,000	do.....s10	88¼	80	Harlem Preferred	51
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	90½	146	Panama Railroad	104¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.	102⅜	100	do.....b60	105
1,000	N.J.C. 1st Mt.bs.	93	100	Reading Railroad s3	91
2,000	Ch.&R.Is.R.R.bs.	96	500	do.....c	90⅜
40	Metropolitan Bk.	110	100	do.....b10	90⅜
40	Commonwealth Bk.	95	600	do.....s30	90⅜
10	do.....c	95⅜	400	do.....b60	91½
100	Cumbe. Coal Co.b15	28¼	270	do.....c	90⅜
100	do.	28⅜	300	do.	90
66	Continental Bk.	109	100	do.....s3ds	90⅜
5	Bk. of N. America	107	100	do.....s30	90⅜
100	Canton Co.....s3	28⅜	200	do.....c	90⅜
100	Nicaragua Trns. Co.	14½	50	do.....b10	90⅜
25	Del. & Hd. Cl.Co.s3	129¼	12	Hud. R. Railroad	34½
100	Ports. Dry Dock	2⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.s60	96⅜
400	N. Y. Central R..s60	93½	100	Cleve. & Ptg. R.R.s3	67¼
100	do.....c	93⅜	100	do.....b3	67⅜
505	do.....c	93⅜	100	do.....s3	67⅜
200	do.	93⅜	50	do.....s3	67⅜
100	do.....b60	94	20	Cleve. C. & Cin.	103¼
100	do.....b60	93⅜	240	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	114
100	do.....b60	94	100	Cleve.& Toledo R.R.	80¼
6	do.....c	93⅜	500	do.....b60	81
150	M. S. & N. I. R.R.b60	93⅜	200	do.....b60	81
6	do.	93⅜	168	do.	80¼
100	do.....b30	93⅜	100	do.	80¼
200	do.....c	93	100	do.....s60	79⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R. R...b3	100	50	Wis.L'e Sh'e RR.b30	73¼
200	do.....b30	100¼	75	do.....b3	73
200	do.....s30	99⅜			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000	G. Western R. R., 1st mort.....Int. added	86
7,000	Cleveland & Pittsburg, 1st mort Int. added	71
1,500	Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 10s..Int. added	58
50	shares Atlantic Bank stock	88
80	shares Excelsior Insurance Co.	90
130	shares Rutgers Insurance Co.	97

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s.	85½	100	Cumb. Coal Co...s3	28
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	88½	100	do.....b3	28
1,000	Hud. R. 1st. M.B.	99⅜	100	Reading Railr'd. s60	90⅜
1,400	City 5s, '70	95	500	do.....s60	90⅜
4,700	City 7s, '57....b3	100	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.b60	97½
20	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	91½	50	do.....b3	96⅜
20	do.	92	50	Huds. Riv. R. R..s3	35
50	Canton Company	28⅜	100	do.....s60	35
300	N. Y. Cent. R...b60	93⅜	50	do.....b60	35⅜
110	do.	93¼	50	do.....b60	35⅜
100	do.....twk	93⅜	175	Panama Railroad	105
500	Erie R. R.....b60	58	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	113¼
100	do.	57⅜	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.b60	80¼
600	do.....b60	57½	400	do.....b60	80
400	do.	57¼	100	do.	79¼
200	do.....b10	57⅜	400	do.	79
100	do.....b60	57⅜	100	do.....b60	79⅜
200	do.....b60	57⅜	200	do.....b3	79⅜
100	do.....s3	57¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.R.b60	68
600	do.....b3	57¼			

TUESDAY, April 29—P. M.

The new Cunard steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool April 19, arrived early this morning, in the extraordinary April run of 9 days and 21 hours. Her market and money accounts from England and the Continent are interesting. The handsome advance of a farthing the pound in Cotton is especially favorable to this side. Indeed, the general inference from the complexion of the trade and financial news is, that Peace is to bring with it a degree of activity and confidence equal in the inverse ratio to the embarrassments and uncertainty caused by the war two years ago. The United States are quite sure to participate in this auspicious change. It was unfortunately held by certain parties in this country, on the breaking out of European hostilities, that we were to escape the penalties of the war. The financial difficulties and depression which soon followed in 1854 proved the contrary. It now seems to be thought by the opposite party that we are to profit little or nothing from the restoration of peace. But time, we apprehend, will soon show the fallacy of this opinion also. Of course, the financial effect of the peace will be resisted on the Stock Exchange by the *Bears*, as the threatenings of the war were disregarded by the *Bulls* two years since, but it is not the less destined to be felt upon our material and financial interests.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool the week the *Persia* sailed, amounted to 126,000 bales. The trade took 81,000 bales. The quotations are ⅛d.@¼d. dearer than by the previous steamer. The Manchester market had responded to the advance, and the market for Goods and Yarns was firm. The Grain and Flour market is quoted lower, but with an improved demand at the close for prime Flour and Indian Corn. The low figures had brought in freer buyers. Philadelphia and Ohio Flour, 35s. to 36s.; Ordinary Western Canal, 26s. to 33s.; the prices irregular, as the wide range shows, and much of the Flour offering of very inferior quality. Corn, 28s. to 29s. 6d. Wheat, red, 9s.@9s. 6d.; white, 10s. 3d. to 11s. Provisions keep firm. The consumption of Bacon on the increase. Pork scarce and wanted, and Cheese in brisk request. Very extensive operations in Lard at 53s.@54s. The Iron trade quoted firm—rails, £8 7s. 6d.@£8 10s. The French Grain markets are lower, and sales of both Wheat and Flour, from the United States and the Mediterranean, were pressed at the decline, which contributed to the declining confidence in the English markets.

Financially, the accounts show lower discounts in London at the close of the week, 5¾ to 6 ₱ cent., although the Bank of England had greatly reduced its private loans. The private letters we understand anticipate a gradual but no sudden change in the value of money. The arrivals of Gold from Australia were over $2,000,000. The Bank reserve is a little higher, say by $210,000. The Funds are 93¼ cash, 93⅜ for the May account. The French Funds have gone up to 73.90 for the 3 ₱ cent. *Rente*; Bank of France shares advanced as much as 200 francs, on a rumor that the Government would concede the privilege of an additional Bank-Note Circulation of $40,000,000, and *Crédit Mobilier* shares quoted 17.80 francs for the par of 500 francs. American Stocks are noticed in London as steady in price, without decided activity. The orders by this steamer to-day are not important. Some purchases of Illinois Centrals are directed for Germany, and of the scrip of the Company for England. A few parcels of Erie and Reading shares returned for realization from parties who bought cheap last Fall and Winter. The following from the Circular of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. affords an insight into the general tone of the London market:

"In our last circular we quoted Consols at 93⅜ for Money, and 93⅜ for 8th May. The market has been rather dull, but prices have, notwithstanding, improved a little. Our quotations to-day are 93⅛@¼ for Money, and 93⅜@½ for the account.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange have, in a great measure, been confined to French and Belgian Railway Shares (on the price of which there has been a very rapid rise) which have diverted attention from other securities. In American State Stocks and Railroad Bonds there has been no activity. Pennsylvania State 5s Stock is in demand at 76, and the Bonds we quote at 81@82. There have been sales of Virginia at 86; and of Maryland Sterling at 93½. In Railroad Bonds, Pennsylvania First Mortgage have changed hands at 90@90½, and Second Mortgage Sterling Bonds at 86; Erie Third Mortgage at 84½; New-York Central is at 84½. Illinois Central Freeland Bonds have advanced considerably, and have been sold as high as 86½. We quote them to-day at 85½@86½; and the Construction Bonds [illegible]@½."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	18,871,874	5,520,875	10,524,960
Jan. 12	17,415,564	4,887,065	10,416,852
Jan. 19	16,867,056	4,918,260	10,425,313
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,346,108
Feb. 2	18,916,497	5,411,985	10,705,873
Feb. 9	17,868,490	5,604,500	10,618,719
Feb. 16	17,748,688	5,643,365	10,582,494
Feb. 23	19,425,515	5,848,816	10,575,898
Mar. 1	19,460,705	5,498,005	10,599,640
Mar. 8	18,998,896	5,764,690	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,285,098	5,884,865	10,556,565
Mar. 22	18,425,297	5,836,745	10,372,711
Mar. 29	20,068,178	5,980,780	10,449,888
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,087,195
April 12	18,794,596	3,896,040	10,098,667

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—APRIL.

April.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	92⅞	93½	93½	93	93⅜	93⅜
Mon. 14	93	93⅜	93	93¼	93⅜	93⅜
Tues. 15	92¾	93	92⅞	92⅞	93¼	93⅜
Wed. 16	92¾	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
Thur. 17	92⅞	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Fri. 18	93	93¼	93¼	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜

Trade at Paris is reported active. The reduction of the rate of interest at the Bank of France, and the reopening of business with Russia, are said to have given fresh impetus to manufacturing industry.

The engagements of Gold for the steamer *Africa* to-morrow amount to $800,000. A leading firm of Foreign Bill Brokers yesterday swept the market of first-class sterling at 109¾, after which the rates advanced to 109⅞@110. The purchase in question was over £100,000 sterling, and the order is understood to have been from a prominent Banking House. The cash sales to-day were mostly at 109⅞. The market closed firm. France 5.16¼@5.17½. The orders to put up Gold Coin for the steamer caused one or two of the large Banks to call in their Stock loans, and this in turn somewhat increased the demand for Money, and, although the shipment of Specie is not an extravagant one for this season of the year, it was pretty freely used on the Stock Exchange to depress prices. The closing sales, as compared with yesterday afternoon, were—⅛ ₱ cent. lower on Erie, 1 ₱ cent. on Toledo, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on New-York Central. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central sold largely at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. Reading Shares at the close were in request at 91¼, after selling down to 90⅜. The news of the riot on the Isthmus of Panama caused the Panama Shares to fall off 1¼ ₱ cent. We cannot learn that the damage to the property of the Company amounts, in pecuniary value, to ten cents on the share. The general market closed dull.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $127,717, paid $73,827, and held at the close, a regular balance of $9,580,210.

We learn that Messrs. BANCROFT, DAVIS and S. L. M. BARLOW, Commissioners to London on behalf of the new management of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, returned in the *Persia*, having effected the postponement of two and a half years' interest on the Bonds of the Road held in Europe.

The crowded state of our columns compels the omission of our usual extracts from the Money Circulars for Europe prepared for the steamer to-morrow. Messrs. MARIE & KANZ write that the European orders for our securities continue very restricted and run almost exclusively on City and County Bonds. Western Road Bonds, except the few that are dealt in at the Brokers' Board, are at present very dull. The particular cause for this is not stated in the Circular, but letters by the *Persia* to-day refer to the defaults on the 1st April, which had just been heard from, as extremely discouraging. The Chicago and Mississippi case is bad enough, but that of the Cleveland and Columbus is even less excusable, and infinitely more damaging to Western Railroad credit. The Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET notices a few sales of County Bonds of Bath County, Ky., and Desmoines and Henry, Iowa, and some private transactions in Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Bonds, last issue, at a concession in rates. Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. notice the scarcity of transient Bills on Europe, and the advance in the rates of regular drawn Exchange.

The May interest on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroads will be paid by MORAN BROTHERS, Hanover-square. The May interest on the Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Road will be paid by the Bank of America.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, and of the Bonds of 1867 of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, falling due on the 1st of May, will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-street, (Rear building.)

The John-street M. E. Church, in John-street, between Nassau and William streets, is advertised as for sale.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 29.

Pennsylvania State 5s, 83½; Reading R. R., 45⅜; Long Island R. R., 14¼; Morris Canal, 14¼; Pennsylvania R. R., 46⅜.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 28.

Our COTTON market is without change. The sales to-day add up 2,200 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Persia, from Liverpool—D. S. Hasbuck, John Ryle, A. Ostenburg, Miss Ryle, Mrs. Mack and two children, Miss Mack, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Finlayson, lady and child, Major Delafield, Major Mordecai, Capt. McLellan, Alex. Gillespie and lady, 5 children, governess and 2 servants, Mr. Thomas, A. Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Heyworth, James Gillespie, L. Valerie, Mr. Botters, Mr. Penington, F. N. Goddard, John Lindsay, Robert Crooks, Mr. Brugere, Thomas Hill, Thomas C. Loch, Lawrence Heyworth, Mr. Heidenheimer, Octave Crouzatis, J. M. Baily and friend, Mr. Rosenbaum, Miss Millis, Mrs. Greer, H. P. Ketcham, E. Willis, Mr. Gassiot, Mr. Sharp, L. R. Graves, F. Smith, P. O'Connor, Mr. Davies, J. B. Jerome and lady, Alex. Brand and lady, T. Compte, Sartiges, lady, child, infant and servant, Mr. Barlow and lady, Mr. Bury and lady, Mrs. Cordukes and 2 children, Mrs. H. G. Rice, child and servant, Mr. Stott and lady, Mr. Murphy, lady, infant and servant, Mr. J. Heard, Mr. Reed and lady, Mr. Reed, Jr., Master Reed, Mr. O'Connor, J. Riggs, Miss Gunsenhausen, Mrs. Wm Thompson, Mr. [illegible], W. Forrest, Mr. Gilmour and friend, R. S. Smith, R. Orrell, John Wilson, Mr. Ridgway, Wm. Niblo, C. W. Joslyn and friend, Mr. Videl, Mrs. Seurot, Messrs. Marshall, Roch, J. T. Rogers, Wilkeson, L. Brown, H. Pearce, Lanes, Wilson, G. B. Upton, Jr., Rev. C. F. Douglas, R. Sharpley, T. Hait, Blackfield, Ricards, Mrs. Tucker and child, Miss Pollock, Capt. Dyer, Capt. Manson, L. Coles, D. L. Perry, J. Caldwell, J. L. Hodge, U. S. Consul at Marseilles, Wm. Forbes and lady, Madame de Las Cases, Madame Drongsia Palace, Senor N. de Las Cases, Mrs. Alice Shaw and child, Messrs. Goodier, Albourn, Otto Andres, Cheeseman, Porter, John Ansalts, B. Hamilton, P. Allen, John Watson, C. R. Moebus, John Wild, Jr., Walpole, T. H. Hardy, Canneaux, Peter Clark, Gibson, Bridgets Reilly, Josiah Whitehead, James Moran, F. Clemenson, R. Milner, Saunders, L. Cotton, John Gardiner, Shaw, G. Bowgru, Jr., V. Alkemeade, Blackey, Miss Bratzier. Total, 167.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—C. L. Merrian, Frank Hawley, Misses J. and V. McGowan, Wm. Young, Mrs. Jones, 3 children and servant, H. M. Smith and lady, Miss L. J. Bradshaw, Mrs. Dutton and child, H. S. Hoyt, G. T. Emerson and lady, L. A. Stone, Misses A. and C. Demming, A. Moses, A. Thesault, Mrs. M. Moore, Mrs. J. P. Davy, Mrs. Mesonia, John Travis, H. Clay Knoblech, T. Jacquin, A. Gallipui, Arthur Perraiue, and 33 in the steerage. From Havana—Mr. Timpson, D. A. de Ysoo, J. Banareo, M. A. Lepignanes, F. Uranbaum, M. Burchile, G. Monteneach, M. Fobreza, F. M. Wetmore, Jr., A. Armand, A. B. Merra, R. Janvalle, J. Lardner, and 12 in the steerage. From San Francisco—Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. Benedict, [illegible], G. W. Johnson, N. Snyder, W. C. Allen, [illegible] Express messenger, C. Beckwith, G. Spencer, E. Spencer, Miss C. Smith, E. E. Wilson, N. Hedges, Capt. E. C. Green, Capt. Kinkade, Jas. Kinkado, Miss Wickfield and infant, G. Morgan and lady, D. Alexander, lady and child, S. P. Charming and lady, H. G. Warner, A. Baunon, D. H. Bagley, J. L. Ganagher, A. A. Luke, H. E. Field, D. H. Johnson, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs. Stone, Wines & Co.'s messenger, H. Diman, G. Burgmann, J. and W. Gifford, D. H. Budd, J. Cox, A. Clark, J. Freeman, L. Sherry, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Sully and 2 children, S. Carpenter, Mrs. H. Caneland, Wm. Balls, J. Jones and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, J. B. O'Conor, Geo. S. Gane and lady, R. Engleshall, S. Irving, A. E. Mena, B. F. Saman, S. A. Phoenix, J. J. Murphy, Mrs. B. Collins, N. C. Effort, P. M. Shannon, Parten and lady, L. O. Goodridge, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, R. Sinclair, J. Lippen, P. Boggs, A. Erastus, C. N. Coe, Samuel A. Wagner, Jas. Upston, A. A. Gentry, E. Dallis, E. B. Burleson, L. L. Robinson, J. A. Sward, W. J. Inphason, C. H. Webb, John Hawthorn, L. E. Amanda, Geo. Martin, and 156 in the steerage.

In steamship Orizaba, from San Juan, Nicaragua—Major Heiss, bearer of dispatches from Nicaragua, Mrs. Heiss, N. C. Gurnsey, G. B. Wyant, D. W. Holly, Capt. Creighton, J. McCarthy, Dr. J. N. Owen, Lieut. Ryerson, Miss Corey, Capt. W. L. G. Judson and lady, H. Judson and lady, M. Fells, F. Armas, Mr. Kingland, Capt. Hart, J. Vreedenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Hollenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pahavitz, Capt. Wm. Seaman, Capt. F. Clamenson, E. Woodward, Capt. F. C. Dougherty, Capt. C. Mahoney, C. J. Sheldeck, S. M. Gouln, N. Weeds, J. McCoy, J. Clark, L. J. Frahle, W. Hendrick, J. Dawn, G. W. Benny, A. Castle, J. Lynch, E. Turner, L. McKenzie, J. S. Quimby, A. B. Conley, C. Koch, W. Norton, F. Dunne, E. Gundersen and lady, W. Hughes, T. Sheedy, and others in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Blocker, Mrs. McCanley, Mrs. White and 2 children, Miss Margaret Ludlow, Miss Chandler, Miss [illegible], Miss Adams, Mrs. [illegible], and lady, H. D. Collins and lady, [illegible], M. Goldsmith, H. McNally, [illegible], D. C. Duncan, F. Headley, [illegible], Hymes, A. R. Slocum, W. C. [illegible] and lady, S. A. Reid, [illegible], Leary, S. C. Stevens, C. Cherrill, John Harbison, [illegible], Severn, F. S. Southback, and 46 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—A. [illegible] and 2 daughters, Miss C. V. Mood, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. W. Wright, Mrs. G. B. Carhart, son and servant, Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Moss, D. Pearsall, Jr., W. Pearsall, Mrs. Townsend, W. D. Jenkins, W. H. Swett, Wm. Rowland, G. P. Slocum, N. C. Lanson, F. F. Cornell, C. R. Cornell, S. R. M. Cornell, L. B. Moore, Henry Cotter, Geo. Bates, P. H. Woodward, R. H. Hinsdale, J. Floyd King, and 74 in the steerage.

In bark Ariel, from Port-au-Prince—Christian Schelle, Esq., Danish Consul of Port-au-Prince; G. S. Usher, Esq.

In bark Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos—Jos. Agostini.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 00 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon rises.... 2 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 29 | Gov. Island. 3 53 | Hell Gate.... 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Sea Serpent, Whitmore, San Francisco, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, [illegible] M. Crocker, (Br.) Williams, St. John, N.B., Williams & Guion; Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.

Barks J. Dexter, (Br.) Dexter, Liverpool, [illegible] Johnson & Co.; Laura, Wright, Gibraltar, J. R. Glover; J. M. Churchill, Treat, Frankfort, E. P. Buck & Co.; Virginia, Thurlow, Key West, Thompson & Hunter; Mendum, Dickens, Warren, W. L. Baker.

Brigs A. Adams, Willis, Wilmington, [illegible] & Son; Kossuth, Higgins, Jacksonville, C. & S. J. Peters; Baltic, Josselyn, St. Jago de Cuba, J. W. C. Lord; Geo. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Philadelphia, Jas Hand; Nancy, Campbell, Vera Cruz, P. A. Hargous & Nephew; Joseph Fowler, St. Pierre, Mart., Wheelwright & Co.; Windward, Patten, Pensacola, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Walhalla, Peekner, Demerara, J. M. Smith & Co.; Emerald, (Br.) McDonald, Malta, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners B. Brown, English, Bristol, master; A. R. Douglas, Gaine, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Amy Chase, Chase, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; L. E. Johnson, Johnson, Newborn, Davis & Holmes; St. Louis, Watson, Gloucester, Underwood & Dubois; R. Smith, Pitman, Newport, Russell & Vining; A. Eldridge, Rowland, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; John Griffith, Conkling, Indianola, C. H. Pierson; Emilia, Chambers, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Citizen, Crane, Pogo, G. L. Hatch; General America, Eldridge, St. John, N.B., Chase & Small; Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston, H. W. Lewis; Restivido, (Port.) Bosher, Oporto, J. & E. Osborn.

Propeller Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool April 19, at 10:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The P. arr. at Sandy Hook last night, 28th, at 9½ o'clock, making the passage to the Bar in 9 days, 10 hours and 15 minutes. 19th, at 11 P. M., passed steamship Canada, 3 miles W. of Inskade. 26th, lat. 43 22, lon. 56, passed steamship Cambria. 28th, 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship Saratoga.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. The bark Maria Morton arr. 26th. Sunday, 10:15 P. M., [illegible] with steamship Nashville. Midnight, [illegible] with steamship Alabama.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 11:30 A. M., passed ship Kalewa, going over the bar in tow of steamtug. Same time, [illegible] with ship Emily St. Pierre, at anchor outside the bar. At [illegible] P. M., 60 miles N. of Charleston bar, passed steamship Gov. Dudley, Capt. Thile, from Charleston for New-York. Monday, 3:40 A. M., 20 miles S. W. of Frying-pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship [illegible] ville, for Charleston. Tuesday, 6:30 A. M., 20 miles S. of the Delaware, passed a ship showing a white signal with red ball in centre—supposed to be one of Nelson's New-Orleans packets, bound N.

Steamship Empire City, Howes, New-Orleans April 21, via Havana [illegible], mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Ship J. W. Paige, Leddy, Galveston 6th inst., with mdse. and 3 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Aleah, (of Portland,) Nevens, Trinidad de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. B. Stephenson.

Bark Ariel, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince 18th inst., with coffee, logwood, &c., to O. L. & A. Ferris.

Bark T. Ahlers, (Old.) Schevedchel, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Bark Lysander, (of Boston,) Meers, Charleston 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. Barnstoff.

Bark Commodore, Williams, Manzanillo 14 ds., with fruit to D. Gilmartin & Co.

Bark Cienfuegos, Grant, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Waldoboro,) Morton, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. 4 passengers.

Brig Alma, (Br., of Nassau,) Brown, Nassau, with molasses, cotton, &c., and 20 passengers, to Newman & Co.

Brig Sitka, (of East Machias,) Downing, Sagua la Grande, with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Maria, (Swed.,) Sjolander, Rochelle 47 ds., with brandy, &c., to order. 6th inst., lat. 38 40, lon. 58 57, fell in with the wreck of a schr., with mainmast carried away, full of water and abandoned; was painted black, and about 200 tons burden; had evidently not been long in that position. The M. has had very heavy weather, lost 2 boats, sails, &c.

Brig Francesita, Lewis, Humacoa, P. R., 13th inst., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia. 22d inst., lat. 33 40, lon. 73 21, saw the wreck of a low deck vessel, lumber loaded, with masts gone about 5 feet above the deck. She was painted black, with a white streak, green bottom, white bulkhead, and a large white streak on her stern.

Brig Jorgen Rabitt, (Dan.,) Rock, Cadiz 60 ds., with wine and Salt to Funche & Meincke.

Brig Vernon, (of Bangor,) Collins, Humacoa, P. R., 13th inst., with sugar to Pillsbury & Sandford.

Schr. Mary Ann, (Br.,) Sawyer, St. Andrews, N. B., 20 ds., with laths to J. W. Halsted.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Arcade, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Jacmel 8th inst., with coffee, &c., to E. Beck & Kunhardt. 23d, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 57, fell in with a large quantity of staves, heading, bundles of shingles, and a square sail boom. 26th, Egg Harbor N. by W. 35 miles, passed a topmast, attached to a sunken brig; it was painted yellow inboard and white outboard; took from the brig her topgallant and royal yards; painted white; supposed her to be a Provincetown.

Schr. Castor, Bogart, Guayama, P. R., 9th inst., with sugar and molasses to Schlesinger & Andreason.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Aeolus, (Br.,) Conyers, Turks Island 13 ds., with salt and 3 passengers to Tucker & Lightburn.

Schr. Bergen, McGee, Petersburg 4 ds., with mdse. to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Vapor, Birch, Charleston, with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Margaret, (Br.,) Bobbin, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Three Brothers, Mays, Georgetown.
Schr. Dimond State, Corey, Virginia.
Schr. Anna Fox, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. Yeoman, Lynch, Virginia.
Schr. Pride, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Lucy and Robinson, Eldridge, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Brady, Dougherty, Virginia.
Schr. C. Anderson, Frost, Virginia.
Schr. Elliott, Kingsland, Baltimore.
Schr. Fair, Osborne, Baltimore.
Schr. C. L. Baylis, Tucker, Baltimore.
Schr. H. Ali, Butler, Norfolk.
Schr. C. F. Williams, Wood, Virginia.
Schr. E. Wood, Sprague, Norfolk.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Baldwin, Alexandria.
Schr. Eliza S. Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Fountain, Davis, Baltimore.
Schr. Guest, Balmer, Baltimore.
Schr. Dobson, Terrey, Virginia.
Schr. Ann D. Chase, Norfolk, with mdse. to M. Bedell.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Hall, Alexandria.
Schr. E. D. Slade, Baylis, Baltimore.
Schr. Mary Bart, Ayres, Virginia.
Schr. Emeline Hull, Kelso, Virginia.
Schr. W. Bennett, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. O. W. Gempy, Fary, Virginia, with coal.
Schr. Entire, Demarest, Norfolk, with corn.
Schr. San Jacinto, Chamberlain, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Jaynes, Aldrich, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Washington, Hunt, North Carolina.
Schr. John Roe, Hammond, Baltimore, with flour.
Schr. Grace Caroline, Field, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Eclipse, Higgins, Alexandria, with flour.
Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. S. S. Barnes, Stannard, Virginia.
Schr. H. Hudson, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chase, Rhodes, Rockland.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Chase, Providence.
Schr. H. K. Dunton, [illegible], Westport.
Schr. Alethea, Rice, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. War Steed, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Mist, Dimmey, Virginia 3 ds., with flour.
Schr. Banvard, Curtis, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. H. Havens, Finley, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Glover, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Mallory, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.
Schr. Island City, Conkling, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Baltimore, Slaght, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Elliott, Kingsland, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Endicott, Alexandria, with coal.
Schr. T. Taylor, Taylor, Provincetown with fish.
Propeller Locust Point, French, Portland, with mdse. to John Riley.
Propeller Decatur, Geer, Norwich.
Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.
WIND—Light from S., and hazy.

Below.

Ship Sarah Boeckman, 35 days from Liverpool.
Ship Coro Line, 38 days from Glasgow—(By pilot boat Ellwood Walter, No. 7.)
Also, 2 brigs.

Memoranda.

The schr. Flash, at Jacmel, reports on her outward passage, March 28, lat. 36 30, lon. 62 20, spoke bark Marcello, of St. John, N. B., with foremast and bowsprit gone, with sails and rigging attached, looking badly, and wanted assistance; blowing heavy at the time, could not ascertain where she was from or where bound.

Spoken, &c.

April 14, off Cienfuegos, ship Osceola, from Havana for Cienfuegos, 10 days out.

April 23, lat. 37 10, lon. 74, brig President Z. Taylor, of Belfast, from Boston for Georgetown, 4 days out.

April 28, lat. 38 36, lon. 74 04, Br. bark Shooting Star, 64 days from Matanzas for Glasgow.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, April 14, ship R. O'Brien, of Thomaston, Watts, for New-York in 12 ds.; bark Laroy, Sawyer, for do., ldg.; brigs Rosalia, do. do.; Belle Flower, Pillsbury, do. do.; Osceola, of Prospect, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Clara, H. Frost, Hazen, disg.; Mousam, Perry, do.; Pauline, of Boston, and Indian Queen, do., arr. 12th; schr. Frank A. Hall, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Port-au-Prince, April 18, bark Clara Windsor, Bukett, hence, just arr.; brigs John Boynton, Burtlett, for New-York in 5 ds.; Globe, Low, fm. and for Boston, ldg.; Maria, do. do., just arr.; Robe, (Br.) do. do., disg.

At Jacmel, April 8, Bremen bark August Bremer, proc. Plum Severn, Snow, for Boston 5 ds.; Ocean Bird, Hill, do. via Cape; Flash, Minton, do. do. The schr. Marcella sailed for Boston 2d.

At Humacoa, P. R., April 12, brig Sentinel, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Diamond, for Baltimore in 4 days.